DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 482 614 EA 032 660

TITLE	Rankings & Estimates: Rankings of the States, 2002 and Estimates of School Statistics, 2003.
INSTITUTION	National Education Association, Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	2003-05-00
NOTE	125p.
AVAILABLE FROM	National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036-3290. Tel: 202-833-4000; Fax: 202-822-7974; Web site: http://www.nea.org. For full text: http://www.nea.org/ edstats/images/03rankings.pdf.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Research (143)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Educational Finance; Elementary Secondary Education; *Enrollment; Enrollment Projections; *Expenditure per Student; Higher Education; Income; Population Trends; *Public Education; Resources; *School Funds; School Statistics; State Federal Aid; Tax Allocation; *Teacher Employment; Teacher Salaries
IDENTIFIERS	*Rank Order

ABSTRACT

This document contains National Education Association research data on issues and trends affecting public education systems and their employees. The data come from state departments of education and other, mostly governmental, sources. Part 1, rankings of the states for 2002, contains information on the following: (1) state population data; (2) enrollment figures for 2001-02; (3) the number of classroom teachers; (4) classroom teachers' salaries; (5) expenditures per student for 2001-02; (6) total personal income; (7) state and local government revenues; (8) school funding; and (9) government expenditure for public education, including higher education. Part 2, estimates of school statistics for 2003, offers projections on the following: (1) enrollment patterns; (2) the number of classroom teachers; (3) classroom teachers' salaries; (4) expenditures per students; and (5) public school financial support from federal and state governments. Along with many tables and figures, the report contains an executive summary that provides highlights of the report and a glossary. (WFA)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 482 614

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

C. Findlay

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Rankings Estimates

Rankings of the States 2002 and
Estimates of School Statistics 2003

EA 032 660

nea
NATIONAL
EDUCATION
ASSOCIATION
www.nea.org

Great Public Schools for Every Child

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Rankings & Estimates

Rankings of the States 2002 and Estimates of School Statistics 2003

NEA RESEARCH
MAY 2003

nea
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
www.nea.org

Great Public Schools for Every Child

A limited supply of complimentary copies of this publication are available from NEA Research for state and local associations and UniServ staff by calling 202-822-7400. Additional copies may be purchased from the NEA Professional Library, Distribution Center, P.O. Box 2035, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701-2035. Telephone 800-229-4200 for price information. This publication may also be downloaded from www.nea.org.

Reproduction: No part of this report may be reproduced in any form without permission from NEA Research, except by NEA-affiliated associations. Any reproduction of the report materials must include the usual credit line and the copyright notice. Address communications to Editor, NEA Research.

Copyright © 2003 by the
National Education Association
All Rights Reserved

Contents

Foreword vii

Executive Summary ix

Part I. Rankings of the States 2002 Highlights ix

Part II. Estimates of School Statistics 2003 Highlights xi

Glossary xiii

RANKINGS 2002 1

Technical Notes 2

Series A—Population 3

Series B—Enrollment and Attendance 9

Series C—Faculty 14

Series D—General Financial Resources 24

Series E—Governmental Revenue 30

Series F—School Revenue 37

Series G—Government Expenditures 44

Series H—School Expenditures 50

Index to Rankings Tables 59

ESTIMATES 2003 61

Technical Notes 62

Highlights of Significant Developments in Public School Statistics 63

1. General Administration 67

School Districts 67

2. Students 69

Fall Enrollment in Public Schools 69

Average Daily Attendance 70

High School Graduates 70

3. Instructional Staff 72

Total Instructional Staff 72

Classroom Teachers 72

Instructional Staff Salaries 73

Classroom Teacher Salaries 74
4. Revenues 78
Total Receipts 78
Revenue Receipts 78
Increases in School Revenue 79
5. Expenditures 81
Total Expenditures 81
Current Expenditures 81
Current Expenditure per Student in ENR 82
Capital Outlay 82
Interest on School Debt 82
Tables for the 50 States and the District of Columbia 84
State Notes for Rankings and Estimates 95
References 99
Framework for Developing State Profiles and Comparisons 101
NEA Research 101
Framework for Developing State Statistical Highlights of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 105
NEA Research 105
User Feedback Form 109

Tables and Figures for Rankings

Note: Listings of the numerous figure and table titles for Rankings are provided in the introductory matter for each series (e.g., in the section Series A—Population, the titles for Figure A and Tables A-1 to A-11 are shown on page 3). A comprehensive subject index to the Rankings tables begins on page 59.

Tables and Figures for Estimates

HIGHLIGHTS TABLE 1. 2002–03 versus 2001–02 Estimates for 50 States and D.C. Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Districts 64
HIGHLIGHTS TABLE 2. Summary of Selected Estimates Data for 2002–03 65

Table 1.1 Ten-Year Trend in Total Number of School Districts, 1993–2003 67
Table 1.2 Regional Totals for Operating School Districts, 2002–03 68
Table 2.1 Ten-Year Trend in Total Public School Enrollment, 1993–2003 69
Table 2.2 Ten-Year Trend in Total Public Elementary School Enrollment, 1993–2003 69
Table 2.3 Ten-Year Trend in Total Public Secondary School Enrollment, 1993–2003 70
Table 2.4 Ten-Year Trend in Average Daily Attendance, 1993–2003 71
Table 3.1 Total Instructional Staff, 2001–02 and 2002–03 72

Table 3.2 Ten-Year Trend in Total Instructional Staff, 1993–2003 73
Table 3.3 Ten-Year Trend in Total Number of Classroom Teachers, 1993–2003 73
Table 3.4 Ten-Year Trend in Average Instructional Staff Salary, 1993–2003 74
Table 3.5 Ten-Year Trend in Average Annual Salaries for Public School Classroom Teachers, 1993–2003 76
Table 3.6 Ten-Year Trend in Percentage Change in Average Annual Salaries for Public School Classroom Teachers, 1993–2003 77
Table 4.1 Total Revenue Receipts, 1993–2003 78
Table 4.2 Total Revenue Receipts, 1993–2003, by Source of Government Contribution 79
Table 5.1 Ten-Year Trend in Total Expenditures for Public Schools, 1993–2003 81
Table 5.2 Ten-Year Trend in Total Current Expenditures for Public Schools, 1993–2003 82
Table 5.3 Ten-Year Trend in Expenditures per Student, 1993–2003 83

SUMMARY TABLE A. Estimated Number of Public Elementary and Secondary Districts, 2001–02 (Revised) and 2002–03 84
SUMMARY TABLE B. Estimated Fall Enrollment, Elementary and Secondary Public Schools, 2001–02 (Revised) and 2002–03 85
SUMMARY TABLE C. Estimated ADM and ADA in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools and Number of Public High School Graduates, 2001–02 (Revised) 86
SUMMARY TABLE D. Estimated ADM and ADA in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools and Number of Public High School Graduates, 2002–03 87
SUMMARY TABLE E. Estimated Number of Instructional Staff Members in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools by Type of Position, 2001–02 (Revised) 88
SUMMARY TABLE F. Estimated Number of Instructional Staff Members in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools by Type of Position, 2002–03 89
SUMMARY TABLE G. Estimated Average Annual Salaries of Total Instructional Staff and of Classroom Teachers, 2001–02 (Revised) and 2002–03 90
SUMMARY TABLE H. Estimated Revenue and Nonrevenue Receipts, 2001–02 (Revised) 91
SUMMARY TABLE I. Estimated Revenue and Nonrevenue Receipts, 2002–03 92
SUMMARY TABLE J. Estimated Expenditures for Public Schools, 2001–02 (Revised) 93
SUMMARY TABLE K. Estimated Expenditures for Public Schools, 2002–03 94

HIGHLIGHTS FIGURE 1. Ten-Year Trends in Public Education Data, 1993–2003 66

Figure 2.1 Annual Enrollment Changes, 1993–2003 70
Figure 2.2 High School Graduates, 1993–2003 71

Figure 3.1 Average Classroom Teacher Salary, 1983–2003 75
Figure 3.2 Distribution of Average Classroom Teacher Salaries, 2003 76
Figure 4.1 Percentage of Revenue Change over Prior Year by Source, 1993–2003 80
Figure 5.1 Distribution of 2002–03 Current Expenditures per Student in Fall Enrollment 83
Figure 5.2 Capital Outlay and Interest on Debt, 1993–2003 83

Foreword

The data presented in this combined report—*Rankings & Estimates*—provide facts about the extent to which local, state, and national governments commit resources to public education. As one might expect in a nation as diverse as the United States—with respect to economics, geography, and politics—the level of commitment to education varies on a state-by-state basis. Regardless of these variations, improvements in public education can be measured by summary statistics. Thus, NEA Research offers this report to its state and local affiliates as well as to researchers, policymakers, and the public as a tool to examine public education programs and services.

Part I of this combined report—*Rankings 2002*—provides state-level data on an array of topics relevant to the complex enterprise of public education. Since the 1960s, *Rankings* has presented facts and figures useful in determining how states differ from one another—or from national averages—on selected statistics. In addition to identifying emerging trends in key economic, political, and social areas, the state-by-state figures on government financing, state demographics, and public schools permit a statistical assessment of the scope of public education. Of course, no set of tables tells the entire story of a state's education offerings. Consideration of factors such as a state's tax system, provisions for other public services, and population characteristics also are needed. Therefore, it is unwise to draw conclusions based solely on individual statistics in this report. Readers are urged to supplement the ranked data with specific information about state and local service activities related to public education.

Part II of this combined report—*Estimates 2003*—is in its 60th year of production. This report provides projections of public school enrollment, employment and compensation of personnel, and finances, as reported by individual state departments of education. Not surprisingly, interest in the improvement and renewal of public education continues to capture the attention of the nation. The state-level data featured in *Estimates* permit broad assessments of trends in staff salaries, sources of school funding, and levels of educational expenditures. The data should be used with the understanding that the reported statewide totals and averages may not reflect the varying conditions that exist among school districts and schools within the state.

Public education in the United States is a joint enterprise between local, state, and federal governments. Yet, progress in improving public education stems primarily from the efforts of state education agencies, local districts, and individual schools. These public organizations deserve credit for recognizing that spending for education needs to be acknowledged as an investment in our nation's most valuable resource—children. Similarly, this publication represents a collective effort that goes well beyond the staff of the National Education Association. Individual state departments of education and the NEA's state affiliates participate in collecting and assembling the data shown here. As a result, the NEA appreciates and acknowledges the cooperation it receives from all those whose efforts make this publication possible.

NEA Research
May 2003

Executive Summary

NEA Research collects, maintains, and analyzes data on issues and trends affecting the nation's public education systems and their employees. This report, Rankings of the States 2002 and Estimates of School Statistics 2003, contains data based on information from state departments of education and other, largely governmental, sources. Significant highlights of these two reports are as follows:

Part I. *Rankings of the States 2002* Highlights

Population: State population data provide indicators of the relative demand for public education services and other public programs. From 1999 to 2000, like during the prior year, the total U.S. resident population increased by nine-tenths of one percent (0.9%). States that experienced the greatest percentage gains in population were Nevada (3.3%), Arizona (2.1%), Colorado (1.8), and Georgia (1.7%). North Dakota (–0.3%) and West Virginia (–0.2) experienced population declines (Table A-3). (All further references A-H refer to tables in the Rankings section.)

The total U.S. resident population increased by 13.1 percent during the decade from 1990 to 2000. Nevada (66.2%) and Arizona (40.0%) experienced the greatest percentage gains in population over that 10-year period. Other states that had large 10-year gains include Colorado (30.6%), Utah (29.6%), Idaho (28.5%), and Georgia (26.4%). The District of Columbia (–5.8%) experienced a population decline (A-4).

The most densely populated state in 2000 was New Jersey, with 1,134 persons per square mile of land area, up from 1,098 in 1999. The District of Columbia had a population density of 9,377 persons per square mile. The average population density for the United States and D.C. in 2000 was 80 persons per square mile. The least densely populated states in 2000: Alaska (1 person per square mile), Wyoming (5), Montana (6), North Dakota (9), and South Dakota (10) (A-11).

Enrollment: In fall 2001, U.S. public school enrollment was 47,369,748, up 0.9 percent over fall 2000. The largest percentage enrollment increases from fall 2000 to fall 2001 were in Nevada (4.7%), Florida (2.7%), Arizona (2.5%), and Colorado (2.4%). Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia experienced declines in student enrollment in fall 2001. The greatest declines were in North Dakota (–2.7%), Montana (–1.9%), Wyoming (–1.8%), Iowa (–1.8%), West Virginia (–1.2%), Vermont (–1.2%), and South Dakota (–1.1%) (B-2, B-3).

Classroom Teachers: Changes in the number of staff employed in education institutions as well as their levels of compensation reflect trends in enrollment; changes in the economy; and specific state, local, and national program priorities. There were 2,977,528 teachers in 2001–02 (C-5). The average number of students per teacher declined from 16.1 in 2000–01 to 15.9 in 2001–02. This ratio of students to teachers must not be confused with "Average Class Size," which is the number of students assigned to a classroom for instructional purposes. The highest number of students enrolled per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools in fall 2001: Utah (21.1), Arizona (21.0), California (20.8), Washington (19.2), and Nevada (19.0). States with the lowest student–teacher ratios were Vermont (11.5), Rhode Island (12.2), New York (12.6), and Virginia (12.7). Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia had average student–teacher ratios below the U.S. average (15.9) (C-6).

Males comprised 25.3 percent of U.S. public school teachers in 2002. Many of them taught in Michigan (37.4%), Kansas (32.6%), or Oregon (32.0%). About 30 percent of the 2002 teaching force was male in Alaska (31.5%), Wyoming (31.2%), Pennsylvania (30.7%), Montana (30.6 %), Indiana (30.5%), Washington (30.4%), and Minnesota (30.1%). States with the lowest percentage of male faculty: South Carolina (17.3%), Mississippi (17.5%), Louisiana (18.4%), Virginia (18.7%), Georgia (19.0%), North Carolina (19.3%), and Alabama (19.5%). The median was 25.0 percent (C-8).

Classroom Teacher Salaries: The U.S. average public school teacher salary for 2001–02 was $44,683. State average public school teacher salaries ranged from those in California ($54,348), Connecticut ($53,551), and New Jersey ($53,192) at the high end to South Dakota ($31,295), North Dakota ($32,253), and Mississippi ($33,295) at the low end (C-11).

Over the decade from 1991–92 to 2001–02, in constant dollars, average salaries for public school teachers increased 2.4 percent. Idaho (17.4%), Georgia (17.1%), North Carolina (15.7%), South Carolina (11.0%), and Utah (10.9%) had the largest real increases in salaries during that 10-year period. Nineteen states and the District of Columbia saw real declines in average teacher salaries over those years, adjusting for inflation. Those with average salaries declining 5 percent or more: Alaska (–13.6%), Connecticut (–11.0%), Vermont (–9.0%), Wisconsin (–6.4%), New York (–6.3%), New Hampshire (–6.1%), Nevada (–6.0%), Kansas (–5.8%), and the District of Columbia (–5.3%) (C-14).

The U.S. average one-year increase in public school teacher salaries from 2000–01 to 2001–02 was 3.0%. The largest one-year increases—5 percent or more—were in Wyoming (9.1%), Louisiana (8.1%), New Mexico (7.9%), Arizona (7.5%), Arkansas (6.7%), Hawaii (6.4%), Nebraska (6.0%), Idaho (5.7%), South Carolina (5.2%), and Maryland (5.0%). Average salaries in current dollars declined in the District of Columbia (–3.4%) (C–15).

Expenditures per Student: The U.S. average per student expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools in 2001–02 fall enrollment was $7,548. States with the highest per student expenditures: New York ($11,023), New Jersey ($10,869), Connecticut ($10,825), and Massachusetts ($10,190). North Dakota ($4,612), Utah ($4,674), and Arizona ($5,099) had the lowest per student expenditures (H-11).

General Financial Resources. Total personal income data indicate the overall economic activity within a specific geographic area. It is the aggregate income from all sources received by persons residing in a state, and it has a significant effect on the total revenue or financial resources available to government jurisdictions through taxation. Personal income largely drives state tax systems; sales and income tax collections respond rapidly to its changes.

The economy grew a lot faster than did revenues per student in K–12 education between 1999 and 2000. U.S. total personal income increased 8.0 percent to yield $180,316 per student enrolled (D-2, D-7), whereas revenue per K–12 student increased by 3.0 percent that year. For 2001–02, revenue per K–12 student increased only 2.3 percent (F-1, F-2). Comparable personal income figures are not yet available.

Government Revenues: State and local government revenue shares show little annual variation; given this well-established reality, it is easy to see why economic growth is the key to substantive improvement in education finance. State and local tax revenues per $1,000 of personal income for 1998–99 were $105 versus $104 the prior year. This number has been level over the past decade (E–4).

School Revenues: School funding continues to be state-oriented, although the local and federal shares increased somewhat. Between school years 2000–01 and 2001–02, the local share of K–12 public education funding increased from 42.6 to 42.9 percent (F-7, F-8), and the state share decreased from 50.4 to 49.7 percent, still roughly 50 percent (F-9, F-10). The federal share increased from 7.1 percent to 7.5 percent (F-11, F-12). Throughout the past 10 years, state and local governments have each provided between 43 and 50 percent of the total revenues.

Government Expenditures: Expenditures for elementary and secondary schools and for higher education can serve as indicators of state and local government "effort" to fund these services. Between 1989 and 1999, expenditures for elementary and sec-

ondary (K–12) education increased 22 percent, whereas higher education spending increased 20 percent. The ratio of elementary and secondary expenditures to higher education expenditures was 2.8 to 1 in 1999.

Part II. *Estimates of School Statistics 2003* Highlights

Enrollment: Public school enrollment was expected to increase by nearly 423,000 students from 2001–02 to 2002–03, from 47,369,748 to 47,792,369, respectively. Increases in the elementary grades were estimated to be 124,155, and secondary classes were expected to enroll about 298,465 more students. Levels of public school enrollment anticipated during the 2002–03 school year represent the 18th consecutive increase since 1985–86. Of course, changes in enrollment vary across the country, with considerable differences predicted from state to state and district to district.

Classroom Teachers: To meet the increasing and changing enrollment demands of local school districts, state education departments expected the number of public school classroom teachers to increase by just over 66,000, from 2001–02 to 2002–03, with elementary-grade teachers representing approximately 67 percent of this increased demand. There were an estimated 2,977,528 teachers for 2001-02 compared to 3,043,975 in 2002-03. Implications for local school district finances vary. Nevertheless, clearly the shifting enrollments may present serious challenges to existing school finance relationships at the state and local levels as districts prepare to meet needs generated by increased enrollment and additional school personnel.

Classroom Teacher Salaries: Based on trends, the NEA estimated that the average classroom teacher salary for 2002–03 would increase by 2.5 percent over 2001–02, from $44,683 to $45,822. The national average salary, although useful as a benchmark statistic, hides vast differences between states, with statewide averages likewise clouding significant local variations.

Expenditures per Student: Expenditures per pupil in fall enrollment were expected to increase by 3.8 percent to $7,833 in 2002–03, up from $7,548 in 2001–02. This compares with a 4.7 percent increase in total current expenditures.

General Resources: State governments still provide the largest share of public school financial support—estimated at 49.6 percent for 2002–03—down 0.1 percent from the revised figure of 49.7 percent in 2001–02. Once again, differences between states are considerable, reflecting differences in state and local revenue systems, demographic characteristics, and program priorities, to name but a few factors.

For 2002–03, the federal government's contribution to public elementary and secondary school revenues was expected to increase slightly to 7.8 percent from the 2001–02 revised figure of 7.5 percent. The federal, state, and local revenue contributions for public education for 2002–03 are estimated at $33.5 billion, $211.7 billion, and $181.7 billion, respectively, totaling $426.9 billion.

Glossary

Average Daily Attendance (ADA): The aggregate attendance of a school during a reporting period divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which the pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be considered as days in session. The average daily attendance for groups of schools having varying lengths of terms is the sum of the average daily attendances obtained for the individual schools.

Average Daily Membership (ADM): The aggregate membership of a school during a reporting period divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be considered as days in session. The average daily membership for groups of schools having varying lengths of terms is the sum of the average daily memberships obtained for the individual schools.

Average Salary: The arithmetic mean of the salaries of the group described. This figure is the average gross salary before deductions for Social Security, retirement, health insurance, and so on.

Basic Administrative Unit: See School District.

Capital Outlay: An expenditure that results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets, which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, additions to buildings, remodeling of buildings, or initial, additional, and replacement equipment.

Classroom Teacher: A staff member assigned the professional activities of instructing pupils in self-contained classes or courses, or in classroom situations. The number of classroom teachers is usually expressed in full-time equivalents.

Coefficient of Variation (CV): The standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the mean. Used to compare standard deviations of varying groups of data.

Current Expenditures: The expenditures for operating local public schools, excluding capital outlay and interest on school debt. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs.

Current Expenditures for Elementary and Secondary Day Schools: Included are the following:

a. Expenditures for administration by the state board of education and the state department of education excluding expenditures for vocational rehabilitation and salaries for personnel who provide supplementary services, such as state library, state museum, teacher retirement, teacher placement, and so on.

b. Expenditures for administration by county or other intermediate administrative units.

c. Total current expenditures by local school districts, such as expenditures for administration, instruction, attendance, health, transportation, net food service, maintenance and operation, and other net expenditures to cover deficits for extracurricular activities for pupils. (Net food service also includes the value of commodities donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, such as those provided through the school lunch and milk programs.)

d. Direct state expenditures for current operations, such as state (employer) contributions to retirement systems, pension funds, or Social Security on behalf of public school employees; state expenditures for textbooks distributed to local school districts; and all other expenditures made by the state on behalf of free public elementary and secondary schools. Includes current expenditures made for vocational/technical elementary and secondary education.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Current Expenditures for Other Programs: Current expenses for summer schools, adult education, post-high-school vocational education, personnel retraining, and community services; services to private school pupils, community centers, recreational activities, and public libraries, and so on, when operated by local school districts and not part of regular public elementary and secondary day-school programs.

Debt: The major portion of all state and local government debt is long-term indebtedness. A substantial portion of such long-term debt is nonguaranteed debt (i.e., obligations payable solely from pledged earnings of specific activities or facilities, from special assessments, or from specific nonproperty taxes).

Education: The provision or support of schools and other education facilities and services.

Effective Buying Income: Same as disposable personal income. It is obtained by deducting from personal income direct personal taxes and certain other nontax payments to government. The personal taxes deducted include federal, state, and local income taxes, estate and gift taxes, and miscellaneous licenses and permits. Property taxes are not deducted.

Effort: A measure that relates the capacity to support public schools (defined as the personal income of the residents of the state) to the revenues obtained, or expenditures made, on behalf of public schools. The latest available personal income data determine the school year for which school revenues and expenditures are chosen for comparison. Personal income for the year shown would be available to pay school taxes or defray school expenditures in that school year.

Elementary School: A school classified as elementary by state and local practice and composed of any span of grades not above grade 8. A preschool or kindergarten school is included under this heading only if it is an integral part of an elementary school or a regularly established school system.

Enrollment: A cumulative count of the number of pupils registered during the entire school year. New entrants are added, but those leaving are not subtracted.

Expenditures: All amounts of money paid out by a government—net of recoveries and other correcting transactions—other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extension of credit, or as agency transactions. Expenditures include only external transactions of a government and exclude noncash transactions, such as the provision of perquisites or other payments in kind. Aggregates for groups of governments exclude intergovernmental transactions among the governments involved.

Fall Enrollment: The count of the pupils registered in the fall of the school year, usually in October.

Fire Protection: Comprises fire-fighting and fire-protection activities of local governments.

Full-Time Equivalent Employment: A computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

Functions: Public purposes served by governmental activities (education, highways, public welfare, etc.). Expenditures for each function include amounts for all types of expenditures serving the purpose concerned.

General Expenditures: All expenditures of a government other than utility expenditures, liquor store expenditures, and insurance trust expenditures.

General Revenue: All revenue of a government except the kinds of revenue classified as utility revenue, liquor store revenue, and insurance trust revenue. All tax collections, even if designated for insurance trust or local utility purposes, are classified under general revenue.

General Sales Taxes: Sales or gross receipts taxes that are applicable, with only specified exceptions, to all types of goods and services or all gross income, whether at a single rate or at classified rates.

Health: Health services, other than hospital care, including health research, clinics, nursing, immunization, and other categorical, environmental, and general public health activities. School health services provided by health agencies (rather than school agency) are included.

High School Graduate: A person who receives formal recognition from the school authorities for completing the prescribed high school course of study; excludes equivalency certificates.

Hospitals: Establishment and operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of other public or private hospitals.

Household: A unit that includes all persons occupying a house, apartment, or room regarded as a dwelling unit, excluding group quarters such as dormitories.

Individual Income Tax: Taxes on individuals measured by net income and taxes imposed on special types of income (e.g., interest, dividends, and income from intangibles).

Instructional Staff: Full-time equivalent number of positions, not the number of different individuals occupying the positions during the school year. In local schools, instructional staff includes all public elementary and secondary (junior and senior high) day school positions that are in the nature of teaching or in the improvement of the teaching–learning situation. Includes consultants or supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, guidance personnel, librarians, psychological personnel, and other instructional staff. Excludes administrative staff, attendance personnel, health services personnel, clerical personnel, and junior college staff. In institutions of higher education, includes those engaged in teaching and related academic research in junior colleges, colleges, and universities, including those in hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

Interest on Debt: Annual expenditures to pay interest only on long-term debt.

K–12: Kindergarten through 12th grade. Used for convenience of abbreviation in the Rankings tables; comprises "Elementary School" and "Secondary School" as defined in this glossary. Thus, as is the case for "Elementary School," K–12 here may include preschool and/or kindergarten but only if it is an integral part of an elementary school or a regularly established school system.

Live Births: Number of births in the United States.

Mean: The arithmetic average of the data.

Median: The middle number in a group when data are arranged in numeric sequence.

Membership: A count of the number of pupils "belonging" to a school, whether present or absent, on a day when school is in session.

Noninstructional Staff: In local schools includes administrative and clerical personnel, plant operation and maintenance employees, bus drivers, and lunchroom, health, and recreational personnel engaged by school systems. In institutions of higher education includes cafeteria, clerical, and custodial workers in colleges and universities, hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

Nonoperating School District: A school district that does not provide direct instruction for pupils but contracts with or pays tuition to other districts.

Nonrevenue Receipts: The amount received by local education agencies from the sale of bonds and real property and equipment, loans, and proceeds from insurance adjustments.

Operating School District: A school district that directly provides instruction for pupils by hiring its own staff.

Personal Income: State personal income is the current income received by residents of the state from all sources, including transfers from government and business but excluding transfers among persons. It is a before-tax measure. The total includes both monetary and nonmonetary income of individuals and income received in kind. It also includes the investment income of nonprofit institutions serving individuals as well as the investment income of private trust funds and private noninsured welfare funds.

Police Protection: Preservation of law and order and traffic safety. Includes highway police patrols, crime prevention activities, police communications, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, vehicular inspection, and so on.

Property Taxes: Taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value. Includes both general property taxes (i.e., relating to property as a whole, real and personal, tangible or intangible, whether taxed at a single rate or at classified rates) and special property taxes (i.e., on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or certain or all tangibles, subject to rates that are not directly related to rates applying to general property taxation).

Public Welfare: Support of and assistance to eligible persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employees and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures under this heading include cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditures for welfare purposes. Any services provided directly by the government through its hospital and health agencies are classed under those headings.

Range: The difference between the highest and lowest values in a group of data.

Resident Population: In addition to those who are residents of an area, includes armed forces personnel who are stationed in the area.

Revenue: Revenue receipts for public school purposes derive from three main sources:
Local. Local, intermediate, and other sources include all funds for direct expenditures by local and intermediate districts for school services, for the operation of intermediate departments of education, for employer contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of public school employees, for the purchase of materials for distribution of local school districts, and so on. Includes net receipts from revolving funds or clearing accounts only when such funds are available for general expenditure by the local board of education. Includes gifts and tuition and fees received from patrons.
State. Revenue receipts from State sources include all funds for the operation of the state department of education, for state (employer) contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of school employees, for grants in aid to intermediate and local school districts for school purposes (including funds available from state bond issues for such grants and the costs of textbooks, buses, supplies, etc., purchased by the state for distribution to local school districts), for the payment of interest on state bonds issued to provide grants to local school districts, and all other state revenue for public school purposes. Money collected by the state as an agent of a lesser unit and turned over in like amounts to that unit is not included.
Federal. Revenue receipts from Federal sources include money distributed from the federal treasury either directly to local school districts or through the state and county, including grants for vocational education, for aid to federally affected areas, for school lunch and milk programs, for educating American Indians in local public schools, and money derived from federal forest reserves and federal oil royalties.

Revenue from Own Sources: All revenue of a government (taxes and other) except intergovernmental.

School District: An education agency at the local level that exists primarily to operate public schools or to contract for public school services. Synonyms are local "basic administrative unit" and "local education agency."

School-Age Population: Population age 5 through 17, inclusive (excluding armed forces abroad).

Secondary School: A school comprising any span of grades beginning with the next grade following an elementary or middle school (usually 7, 8, or 9) and ending with or below grade 12. Both junior high schools and senior high schools are included.

Standard Deviation, SDEV: A statistical technique measuring the extent to which data vary from their mean. Used to indicate the relative dispersion of individual items.

Taxes: Compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, except employee and em-

ployer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classed as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified under general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding refunds) from taxes imposed by the recipient government. Amounts received by a government from a tax it imposes are counted as tax revenue of that government, even though initially collected by another government; however, any amounts the collecting government retains are treated as its tax revenue. Tax amounts subsequently distributed to other governments are classified as intergovernmental transactions.

Total Expenditures: Includes all current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest on the school debt.

Total Revenue Receipts: Includes all revenue receipts available for expenditure for current expenses, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools, including all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local governments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; income from leases of school lands; interest on bank deposits; tuition; gifts; and so on. Amounts that increase the school indebtedness or that represent exchange of school property for money are excluded.

Rankings 2002

Technical Notes

This publication, *Rankings of the States 2002*, contains rank-ordered statistics for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. All state data are ranked beginning with the largest figure. When the values of two or more states are the same, they are assigned the same rank, with the appropriate number resumed with the next state in rank. In this case, they appear in rank order before rounding. Note, also, that some totals in certain tables may not sum exactly because of rounding. Dollar values are expressed in "current dollars" unless otherwise noted. The notation "(Revised)" indicates tables that have been updated from the previous edition of *Rankings of the States*.

The education data in *Rankings* are the most recent actual or estimated data available from state departments of education. Where no data are available from a state education department, NEA Research has provided an estimate, identified by an asterisk in Series B, C, F, and H tables. The State Notes (page 95) contain additional information provided by state education departments to help explain data reported for their states.

The availability of data from federal government and other sources dictates the presence or absence of certain tables in this report. For example, statistics for full-time employment in higher education in 1998 presented in Series C are computed by the U.S. Census Bureau with a formula including hours worked by part-time employees.

Because average daily membership (ADM) is no longer widely used as a state and national statistic, it has been replaced by fall enrollment (ENR) in the computation of expenditure per student featured in Series H. Moreover, the per student count in ENR, rather than in average daily attendance (ADA), has become the recommended indicator for measuring public school expenditures and revenues as well as personal income per student in this report. However, for the readers' convenience, tables with variables in ADA have been maintained, and new tables have been added for the ENR count in Series D, F, and H.

Note, also, that in Series C, F, and H, the term "K–12 Schools" has replaced the term "Elementary and Secondary Schools." *No change in the meaning is implied* (see the glossary entries for these terms). The abbreviation is used because of limited space in the title fields in the database from which the Rankings tables are generated for this volume.

Figures A through H illustrate historical trends in selected *Rankings* data, and a detachable worksheet is provided at the back of this book to help state affiliates and general users develop a school funding profile. Comparisons with neighboring states can be developed for any Rankings table by using the last page of the detachable section.

Series A—Population

Tables in Series A provide information about the population of states and can serve as indicators of the relative demand for public education services or other public programs.

The level and change in total state population are featured in Tables A-1 through A-4. These tables help to identify patterns of growth or decline for each state and the resulting implications for the staffing and financing of public education institutions. Population density appears in Table A-11.

School-age population data in Tables A-5 through A-7 focus directly on the consumers of public elementary and secondary education. Combining these figures with public school enrollment tables in Series B can indicate demand for and participation in public school services.

Tables A-8 through A-10 define the adult population within states. Changes in the size of adult and elderly age groups affect demand for public school programs and the degree to which funding for education faces competition from other public sector programs. These tables also can indicate the propensity of citizens within a state to support public education.

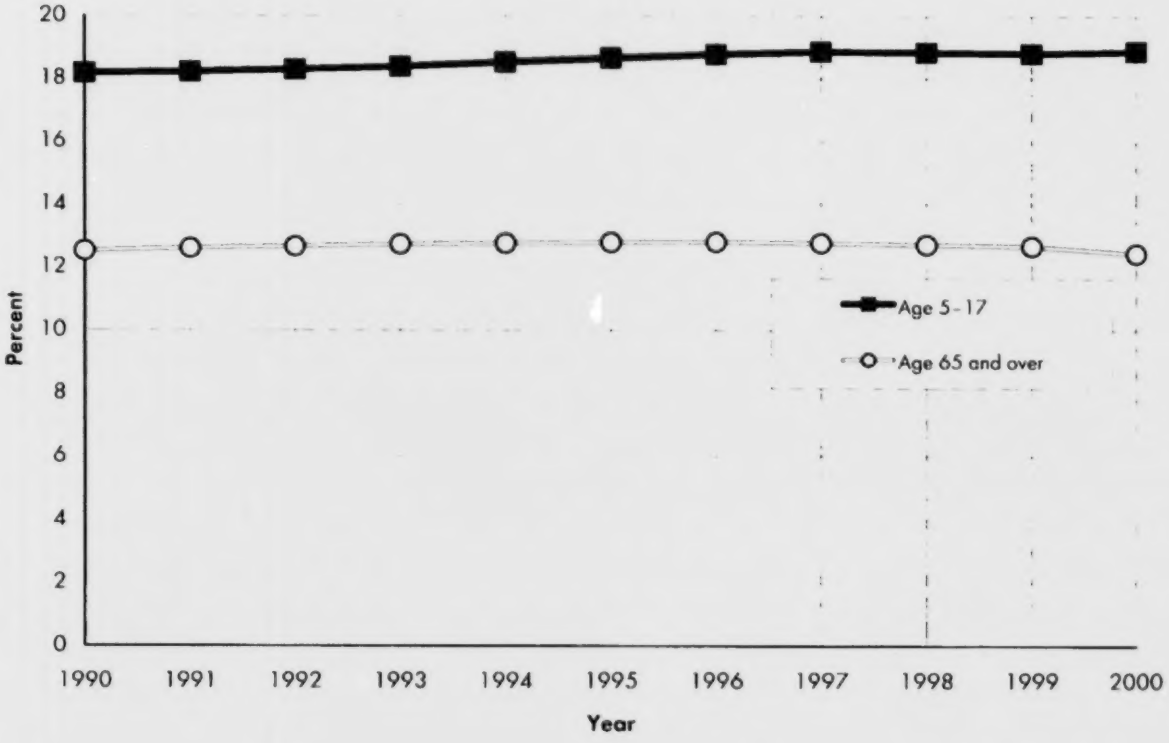
Figure A displays historical trends for two key groups: school-age and retirement-age populations. The school-age trend indicates a potential demand for education; the adult and retirement age populations indicate a potential demand for health care services. Since the early 1990s, both the school-age and the 65-and-over populations have been increasing in number. As both education and health care are heavily dependent on public financing, competition between the two groups for available tax dollars may increase (Tables A-6, A-9).

Figure A. Annual Percentage of Population in Selected Age Groups, 1990–2000

Tables A-1 to A-11

A-1. Total Resident Population, 2000
A-2. Total Resident Population, 1999
A-3. Percentage Change in Total Resident Population, 1999–2000
A-4. Percentage Change in Total Resident Population, 1990–2000
A-5. Population Ages 5–17, 2000
A-6. Population Ages 5–17 as Percentage of Total Population, 2000
A-7. Percentage of Resident Population Under Age 18, 2000
A-8. Percentage of Resident Population Ages 18–64, 2000
A-9. Percentage of Resident Population Ages 65 and Older, 2000
A-10. Percentage Change in Population 65 Years of Age and Older, 1990–2000
A-11. Population per Square Mile of Land Area, 2000

Figure A. Annual Percentage of Population in Selected Age Groups, 1990–2000



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A-1. TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 2000 (THOUSANDS)

1.	CALIFORNIA	33,872
2.	TEXAS	20,852
3.	NEW YORK	18,976
4.	FLORIDA	15,982
5.	ILLINOIS	12,419
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	12,281
7.	OHIO	11,353
8.	MICHIGAN	9,938
9.	NEW JERSEY	8,414
10.	GEORGIA	8,186
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	8,049
12.	VIRGINIA	7,079
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,349
14.	INDIANA	6,080
15.	WASHINGTON	5,894
16.	TENNESSEE	5,689
17.	MISSOURI	5,595
18	WISCONSIN	5,364
19.	MARYLAND	5,296
20.	ARIZONA	5,131
21.	MINNESOTA	4,919
22.	LOUISIANA	4,469
23.	ALABAMA	4,447
24.	COLORADO	4,301
25.	KENTUCKY	4,042
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,012
27.	OKLAHOMA	3,451
28.	OREGON	3,421
29.	CONNECTICUT	3,406
30.	IOWA	2,926
31.	MISSISSIPPI	2,845
32.	KANSAS	2,688
33.	ARKANSAS	2,673
34.	UTAH	2,233
35.	NEVADA	1,998
36.	NEW MEXICO	1,819
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,808
38.	NEBRASKA	1,711
39.	IDAHO	1,294
40.	MAINE	1,275
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,236
42.	HAWAII	1,212
43.	RHODE ISLAND	1,048
44.	MONTANA	902
45.	DELAWARE	784
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	755
47.	NORTH DAKOTA	642
48.	ALASKA	627
49.	VERMONT	609
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	572
51.	WYOMING	494
	UNITED STATES	**281,422**

U.S. Census Bureau (2002a).

A-2. TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 1999 (THOUSANDS)

1.	CALIFORNIA	33,499
2.	TEXAS	20,558
3.	NEW YORK	18,883
4.	FLORIDA	15,759
5.	ILLINOIS	12,359
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	12,264
7.	OHIO	11,335
8.	MICHIGAN	9,897
9.	NEW JERSEY	8,360
10.	GEORGIA	8,046
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	7,949
12.	VIRGINIA	7,000
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,317
14.	INDIANA	6,045
15.	WASHINGTON	5,843
16.	TENNESSEE	5,639
17.	MISSOURI	5,562
18.	WISCONSIN	5,333
19.	MARYLAND	5,255
20.	ARIZONA	5,024
21.	MINNESOTA	4,873
22.	LOUISIANA	4,461
23.	ALABAMA	4,430
24.	COLORADO	4,226
25.	KENTUCKY	4,018
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	3,975
27.	OKLAHOMA	3,437
28.	OREGON	3,394
29.	CONNECTICUT	3,386
30.	IOWA	2,918
31.	MISSISSIPPI	2,828
32.	KANSAS	2,678
33.	ARKANSAS	2,652
34.	UTAH	2,203
35.	NEVADA	1,935
36.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,812
37.	NEW MEXICO	1,808
38.	NEBRASKA	1,705
39.	IDAHO	1,276
40.	MAINE	1,267
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,222
42.	HAWAII	1,210
43.	RHODE ISLAND	1,040
44.	MONTANA	898
45.	DELAWARE	775
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	750
47.	NORTH DAKOTA	644
48.	ALASKA	625
49.	VERMONT	605
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	570
51.	WYOMING	492
	UNITED STATES	**279,040**

U.S. Census Bureau (2002a).

A-3. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 1999–2000

1.	NEVADA	3.3
2.	ARIZONA	2.1
3.	COLORADO	1.8
4.	GEORGIA	1.7
5.	FLORIDA	1.4
	IDAHO	1.4
	TEXAS	1.4
	UTAH	1.4
9.	NORTH CAROLINA	1.3
10.	DELAWARE	1.2
11.	CALIFORNIA	1.1
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.1
	VIRGINIA	1.1
	UNITED STATES	**0.9**
14.	MINNESOTA	0.9
	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.9
	TENNESSEE	0.9
	WASHINGTON	0.9
18.	ARKANSAS	0.8
	MARYLAND	0.8
	OREGON	0.8
	RHODE ISLAND	0.8
22.	SOUTH DAKOTA	0.7
	VERMONT	0.7
24.	CONNECTICUT	0.6
	INDIANA	0.6
	KENTUCKY	0.6
	MAINE	0.6
	MISSISSIPPI	0.6
	MISSOURI	0.6
	NEW JERSEY	0.6
	NEW MEXICO	0.6
	WISCONSIN	0.6
33.	ILLINOIS	0.5
	MASSACHUSETTS	0.5
	NEW YORK	0.5
36.	ALABAMA	0.4
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.4
	KANSAS	0.4
	MICHIGAN	0.4
	MONTANA	0.4
	NEBRASKA	0.4
	OKLAHOMA	0.4
	WYOMING	0.4
44.	ALASKA	0.3
	IOWA	0.3
46.	HAWAII	0.2
	LOUISIANA	0.2
	OHIO	0.2
49.	PENNSYLVANIA	0.1
50.	WEST VIRGINIA	-0.2
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	-0.3

Computed from Tables A-1 and A-2.

A-4. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 1990–2000

1.	NEVADA	66.2
2.	ARIZONA	40.0
3.	COLORADO	30.6
4.	UTAH	29.6
5.	IDAHO	28.5
6.	GEORGIA	26.4
7.	FLORIDA	23.5
8.	TEXAS	22.8
9.	NORTH CAROLINA	21.4
10.	WASHINGTON	21.1
11.	OREGON	20.4
12.	NEW MEXICO	20.1
13.	DELAWARE	17.7
14.	TENNESSEE	16.6
15.	SOUTH CAROLINA	15.1
16.	VIRGINIA	14.4
17.	ALASKA	14.0
18.	ARKANSAS	13.7
19.	CALIFORNIA	13.6
	UNITED STATES	**13.1**
20.	MONTANA	12.9
21.	MINNESOTA	12.4
22.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	11.5
23.	MARYLAND	10.8
24.	MISSISSIPPI	10.5
25.	ALABAMA	10.1
26.	INDIANA	9.7
	OKLAHOMA	9.7
28.	KENTUCKY	9.6
	WISCONSIN	9.6
30.	HAWAII	9.4
31.	MISSOURI	9.3
32.	WYOMING	8.8
33.	ILLINOIS	8.6
	NEW JERSEY	8.6
35.	KANSAS	8.5
	SOUTH DAKOTA	8.5
37.	NEBRASKA	8.4
38.	VERMONT	8.2
39.	MICHIGAN	6.9
40.	LOUISIANA	5.9
41.	MASSACHUSETTS	5.5
	NEW YORK	5.5
43.	IOWA	5.4
44.	OHIO	4.7
45.	RHODE ISLAND	4.5
46.	MAINE	3.8
47.	CONNECTICUT	3.6
48.	PENNSYLVANIA	3.3
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	0.8
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	0.5
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-5.8

U.S. Census Bureau (1997 and 2002a).

A-5. POPULATION AGES 5–17, 2000 (THOUSANDS)

1.	CALIFORNIA	6,763
2.	TEXAS	4,262
3.	NEW YORK	3,451
4.	FLORIDA	2,701
5.	ILLINOIS	2,369
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	2,194
7.	OHIO	2,133
8.	MICHIGAN	1,924
9.	GEORGIA	1,574
10.	NEW JERSEY	1,524
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,425
12.	VIRGINIA	1,276
13.	INDIANA	1,151
14.	WASHINGTON	1,120
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,103
16.	MISSOURI	1,058
17.	WISCONSIN	1,026
18.	TENNESSEE	1,024
19.	MARYLAND	1,003
20.	ARIZONA	985
21.	MINNESOTA	957
22.	LOUISIANA	902
23.	ALABAMA	827
24.	COLORADO	803
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	745
26.	KENTUCKY	729
27.	OKLAHOMA	656
28.	OREGON	624
29.	CONNECTICUT	618
30.	MISSISSIPPI	571
31.	IOWA	545
32.	KANSAS	524
33.	UTAH	509
34.	ARKANSAS	499
35.	NEW MEXICO	378
36.	NEVADA	366
37.	NEBRASKA	333
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	301
39.	IDAHO	271
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	234
41.	MAINE	231
42.	HAWAII	218
43.	RHODE ISLAND	184
44.	MONTANA	175
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	152
46.	ALASKA	143
	DELAWARE	143
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	121
49.	VERMONT	114
50.	WYOMING	98
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	82
	UNITED STATES	**53,118**

U.S. Census Bureau (2002a).

A-6. POPULATION AGES 5–17 AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 2000

1.	ALASKA	22.8
	UTAH	22.8
3.	IDAHO	20.9
4.	NEW MEXICO	20.8
5.	TEXAS	20.4
6.	LOUISIANA	20.2
7.	MISSISSIPPI	20.1
	SOUTH DAKOTA	20.1
9.	CALIFORNIA	20.0
10.	WYOMING	19.8
11.	KANSAS	19.5
	MINNESOTA	19.5
	NEBRASKA	19.5
14.	MICHIGAN	19.4
	MONTANA	19.4
16.	ARIZONA	19.2
	GEORGIA	19.2
18.	ILLINOIS	19.1
	WISCONSIN	19.1
20.	OKLAHOMA	19.0
	WASHINGTON	19.0
	UNITED STATES	**18.9**
22.	INDIANA	18.9
	MARYLAND	18.9
	MISSOURI	18.9
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	18.9
26.	NORTH DAKOTA	18.8
	OHIO	18.8
28.	ARKANSAS	18.7
	COLORADO	18.7
	VERMONT	18.7
31.	ALABAMA	18.6
	IOWA	18.6
	SOUTH CAROLINA	18.6
34.	NEVADA	18.3
35.	DELAWARE	18.2
	NEW YORK	18.2
	OREGON	18.2
38.	CONNECTICUT	18.1
	MAINE	18.1
	NEW JERSEY	18.1
41.	HAWAII	18.0
	KENTUCKY	18.0
	TENNESSEE	18.0
	VIRGINIA	18.0
45.	PENNSYLVANIA	17.9
46.	NORTH CAROLINA	17.7
47.	RHODE ISLAND	17.6
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	17.4
49.	FLORIDA	16.9
50.	WEST VIRGINIA	16.6
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	14.3

Computed from Tables A-1 and A-5.

23
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A-7. PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION UNDER AGE 18, 2000

1.	UTAH	32.2
2.	ALASKA	30.5
3.	IDAHO	28.5
4.	TEXAS	28.2
5.	NEW MEXICO	28.0
6.	CALIFORNIA	27.3
	LOUISIANA	27.3
8.	MISSISSIPPI	27.2
9.	SOUTH DAKOTA	26.9
10.	ARIZONA	26.6
11.	GEORGIA	26.5
	KANSAS	26.5
13.	NEBRASKA	26.3
14.	MINNESOTA	26.2
15.	ILLINOIS	26.1
	MICHIGAN	26.1
	WYOMING	26.1
18.	INDIANA	25.9
19.	OKLAHOMA	25.8
	UNITED STATES	**25.7**
20.	WASHINGTON	25.7
21.	COLORADO	25.6
	MARYLAND	25.6
	NEVADA	25.6
24.	ARKANSAS	25.5
	MISSOURI	25.5
	MONTANA	25.5
	WISCONSIN	25.5
28.	OHIO	25.4
29.	ALABAMA	25.3
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	25.2
31.	IOWA	25.1
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	25.1
33.	DELAWARE	24.9
	NORTH DAKOTA	24.9
35.	NEW JERSEY	24.8
	OREGON	24.8
37.	CONNECTICUT	24.7
	NEW YORK	24.7
39.	KENTUCKY	24.6
	TENNESSEE	24.6
	VIRGINIA	24.6
42.	HAWAII	24.4
	NORTH CAROLINA	24.4
44.	VERMONT	24.3
45.	PENNSYLVANIA	23.8
46.	MAINE	23.7
	RHODE ISLAND	23.7
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	23.6
49.	FLORIDA	22.8
50.	WEST VIRGINIA	22.3
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	20.1

U.S. Census Bureau (2002a).

A-8. PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION AGES 18–64, 2000

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	67.7
2.	COLORADO	64.7
3.	VIRGINIA	64.3
4.	GEORGIA	63.9
5.	ALASKA	63.6
6.	NORTH CAROLINA	63.5
7.	NEVADA	63.4
8.	MARYLAND	63.1
	TENNESSEE	63.1
	WASHINGTON	63.1
11.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	63.0
12.	KENTUCKY	62.9
	VERMONT	62.9
14.	MASSACHUSETTS	62.8
15.	SOUTH CAROLINA	62.7
16.	OREGON	62.5
17.	NEW YORK	62.4
	WEST VIRGINIA	62.4
19.	HAWAII	62.3
20.	CALIFORNIA	62.1
	DELAWARE	62.1
	WYOMING	62.1
23.	MAINE	62.0
	NEW JERSEY	62.0
	UNITED STATES	**61.9**
25.	ILLINOIS	61.8
	TEXAS	61.8
27.	ALABAMA	61.7
	INDIANA	61.7
	MINNESOTA	61.7
	RHODE ISLAND	61.7
31.	MICHIGAN	61.6
32.	CONNECTICUT	61.5
33.	WISCONSIN	61.4
34.	OHIO	61.3
35.	LOUISIANA	61.2
36.	MONTANA	61.1
37.	MISSOURI	61.0
	OKLAHOMA	61.0
39.	MISSISSIPPI	60.7
40.	ARKANSAS	60.6
	PENNSYLVANIA	60.6
42.	NEW MEXICO	60.4
43.	ARIZONA	60.3
	NORTH DAKOTA	60.3
45.	IDAHO	60.2
	KANSAS	60.2
47.	NEBRASKA	60.1
48.	IOWA	60.0
49.	FLORIDA	59.6
50.	UTAH	59.3
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	58.8

U.S. Census Bureau (2002a).

A-9. PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION AGES 65 AND OLDER, 2000

1.	FLORIDA	17.6
2.	PENNSYLVANIA	15.6
3.	WEST VIRGINIA	15.3
4.	IOWA	14.9
5.	NORTH DAKOTA	14.8
6.	RHODE ISLAND	14.6
7.	MAINE	14.4
8.	SOUTH DAKOTA	14.3
9.	ARKANSAS	14.0
10.	CONNECTICUT	13.8
11.	MASSACHUSETTS	13.6
	NEBRASKA	13.6
13.	MISSOURI	13.5
14.	MONTANA	13.4
15.	HAWAII	13.3
	KANSAS	13.3
	OHIO	13.3
18.	NEW JERSEY	13.2
	OKLAHOMA	13.2
20.	WISCONSIN	13.1
21.	ALABAMA	13.0
	ARIZONA	13.0
	DELAWARE	13.0
24.	NEW YORK	12.9
25.	OREGON	12.8
	VERMONT	12.8
27.	KENTUCKY	12.5
	UNITED STATES	**12.4**
28.	INDIANA	12.4
	TENNESSEE	12.4
30.	MICHIGAN	12.3
31.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.2
32.	ILLINOIS	12.1
	MINNESOTA	12.1
	MISSISSIPPI	12.1
	SOUTH CAROLINA	12.1
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	12.0
37.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	11.9
38.	NEW MEXICO	11.7
	WYOMING	11.7
40.	LOUISIANA	11.6
41.	IDAHO	11.3
	MARYLAND	11.3
43.	VIRGINIA	11.2
	WASHINGTON	11.2
45.	NEVADA	11.0
46.	CALIFORNIA	10.6
47.	TEXAS	9.9
48.	COLORADO	9.7
49.	GEORGIA	9.6
50.	UTAH	8.6
51.	ALASKA	5.9

U.S. Census Bureau (2002a).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A-10. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, 1990–2000

1.	NEVADA	72.4
2.	ALASKA	68.2
3.	ARIZONA	40.0
4.	NEW MEXICO	30.1
5.	HAWAII	28.8
6.	UTAH	27.3
7.	COLORADO	26.8
8.	DELAWARE	25.9
9.	WYOMING	23.4
10.	SOUTH CAROLINA	22.5
11.	TEXAS	21.4
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	20.8
13.	IDAHO	20.7
14.	GEORGIA	20.4
15.	VIRGINIA	19.5
16.	FLORIDA	18.5
17.	VERMONT	18.2
18.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	17.6
19.	MARYLAND	15.9
20.	CALIFORNIA	15.2
21.	WASHINGTON	14.9
22.	MONTANA	14.2
23.	TENNESSEE	13.8
24.	MAINE	12.3
25.	OREGON	11.8
26.	ALABAMA	10.9
27.	LOUISIANA	10.7
28.	MICHIGAN	10.1
	UNITED STATES	**9.4**
29.	MINNESOTA	8.8
30.	INDIANA	8.2
31.	KENTUCKY	8.1
	NEW JERSEY	8.1
33.	WISCONSIN	8.0
34.	OHIO	7.3
	OKLAHOMA	7.3
36.	MISSISSIPPI	7.2
37.	ARKANSAS	6.6
38.	CONNECTICUT	5.4
39.	MISSOURI	5.3
40.	MASSACHUSETTS	5.0
41.	PENNSYLVANIA	4.9
	SOUTH DAKOTA	4.9
43.	ILLINOIS	4.6
44.	NEBRASKA	4.5
45.	KANSAS	4.4
	NORTH DAKOTA	4.4
47.	NEW YORK	3.6
48.	WEST VIRGINIA	3.0
49.	IOWA	2.3
50.	RHODE ISLAND	1.3
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-10.3

U.S. Census Bureau (1997 and 2002a).

A-11. POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF LAND AREA, 2000

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9,377
2.	NEW JERSEY	1,134
3.	RHODE ISLAND	1,003
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	810
5.	CONNECTICUT	703
6.	MARYLAND	542
7.	NEW YORK	402
8.	DELAWARE	401
9.	FLORIDA	296
10.	OHIO	277
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	274
12.	ILLINOIS	223
13.	CALIFORNIA	217
14.	HAWAII	189
15.	VIRGINIA	179
16.	MICHIGAN	175
17.	INDIANA	170
18.	NORTH CAROLINA	165
19.	GEORGIA	141
20.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	138
	TENNESSEE	138
22.	SOUTH CAROLINA	133
23.	LOUISIANA	103
24.	KENTUCKY	102
25.	WISCONSIN	99
26.	WASHINGTON	89
27.	ALABAMA	88
28.	MISSOURI	81
	UNITED STATES	**80**
29.	TEXAS	80
30.	WEST VIRGINIA	75
31.	VERMONT	66
32.	MINNESOTA	62
33.	MISSISSIPPI	61
34.	IOWA	52
35.	ARKANSAS	51
36.	OKLAHOMA	50
37.	ARIZONA	45
38.	COLORADO	41
	MAINE	41
40.	OREGON	36
41.	KANSAS	33
42.	UTAH	27
43.	NEBRASKA	22
44.	NEVADA	18
45.	IDAHO	16
46.	NEW MEXICO	15
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	9
49.	MONTANA	6
50.	WYOMING	5
51.	ALASKA	1

U.S. Census Bureau (2001).

25 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Series B—Enrollment and Attendance

Tables in Series B feature data on student participation in public elementary and secondary schools. The tables include current statistics on students enrolled and the change in enrollment over the previous year. These tables indicate change in relative demand for public school services and staff.

Public school enrollment (ENR) and average daily attendance (ADA) appear in Tables B-2 through B-5.

Table B-7 shows the percentage change in the number of high school graduates over a 10-year period, which is useful in predicting demand for higher education services in future years. Please see page 95 for additional information provided by the state education departments to help explain data reported for their states in Series B tables.

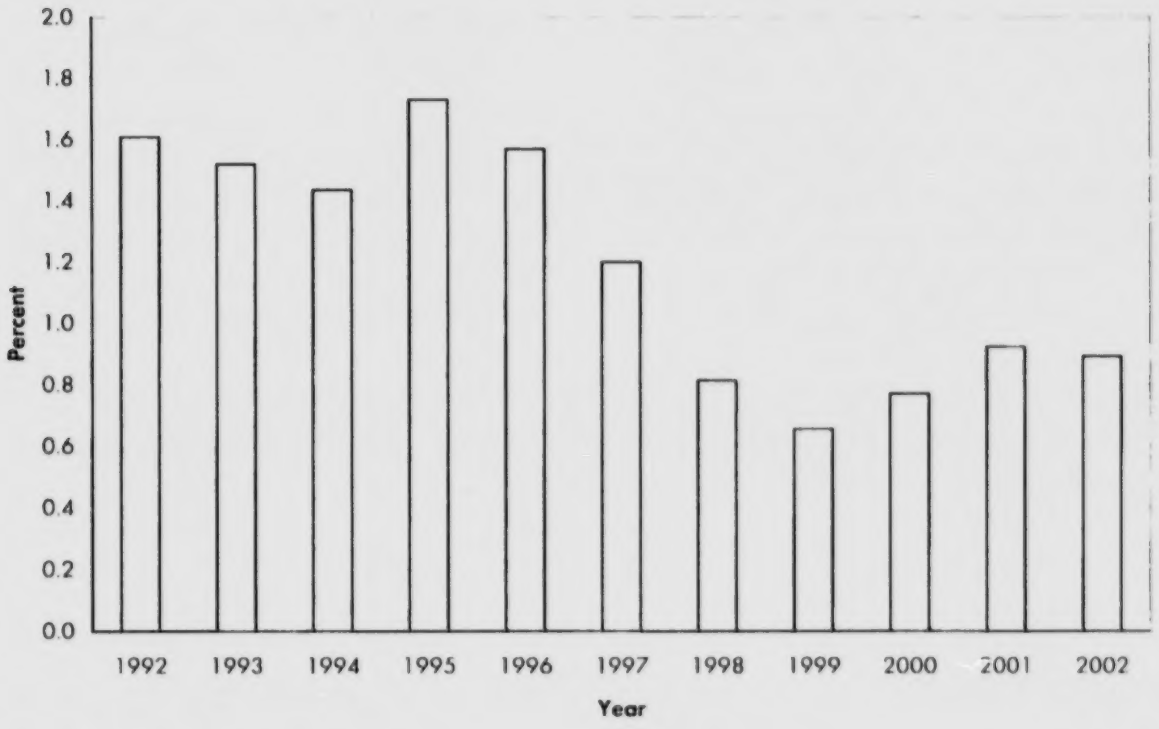
Percentage change in total K–12 public school enrollment is displayed in Figure B. Declines that characterized much of the 1990s appear to be reversing beginning in 2000. Accommodating the increase has required and will continue to require increased physical and financial resources just to maintain a level measure of educational services (Table B-3).

Figure B. Annual Percentage Change in Fall Enrollment, 1992–2002

Tables B-1 to B-7

B-1. Number of Operating Public School Districts, 2001–02
B-2. Public School Enrollment, Fall 2001
B-3. Percentage Change in Public School Enrollment, Fall 2000 to Fall 2001
B-4. Average Daily Attendance in Public Schools, 2001–02
B-5. Average Daily Attendance as Percentage of Fall Enrollment, 2001–02
B-6. Number of Public High School Graduates, 2001–02
B-7. Percentage Change in Number of High School Graduates, 1991–92 versus 2001–02

Figure B. Annual Percentage Change in Fall Enrollment, 1992–2002



B-1. NUMBER OF OPERATING PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 2001–02

1.	TEXAS	1,220
2.	CALIFORNIA	989
3.	ILLINOIS	892
4.	MICHIGAN	783
5.	NEW YORK	701
6.	OHIO	697
7.	ARIZONA	628
8.	NEW JERSEY	592
9.	OKLAHOMA	543
10.	NEBRASKA	526
11.	MISSOURI	524
12.	PENNSYLVANIA	500
13.	MONTANA	446
14.	WISCONSIN	426
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	373
16.	IOWA	371
17.	MINNESOTA	339
18.	ARKANSAS	310 *
19.	KANSAS	304
20.	WASHINGTON	296
21.	INDIANA	292
22.	VERMONT	283
23.	MAINE	232
24.	NORTH DAKOTA	218
25.	OREGON	197
26.	CONNECTICUT	193
27.	GEORGIA	180
28.	COLORADO	178
29.	KENTUCKY	176
30.	SOUTH DAKOTA	173
31.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	162
32.	MISSISSIPPI	152
33.	TENNESSEE	138
34.	VIRGINIA	132
35.	ALABAMA	128
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	117
37.	IDAHO	114
38.	NEW MEXICO	89
39.	LOUISIANA	87
	SOUTH CAROLINA	87
41.	FLORIDA	67
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	55
43.	ALASKA	53
44.	WYOMING	48
45.	UTAH	40 *
46.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	37
47.	RHODE ISLAND	36
48.	DELAWARE	26 *
49.	MARYLAND	24
50.	NEVADA	17
51.	HAWAII	1
	UNITED STATES	**15,192** *

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

B-2. PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FALL 2001

1.	CALIFORNIA	6,141,363
2.	TEXAS	4,146,653
3.	NEW YORK	2,839,536
4.	FLORIDA	2,495,969
5.	ILLINOIS	2,066,775
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,821,627
7.	OHIO	1,804,585
8.	MICHIGAN	1,720,570 *
9.	GEORGIA	1,470,634
10.	NEW JERSEY	1,341,504
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,321,630 *
12.	VIRGINIA	1,163,094
13.	WASHINGTON	1,010,424
14.	INDIANA	996,006
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	973,142
16.	ARIZONA	915,656
17.	TENNESSEE	907,774
18.	MISSOURI	890,195
19.	WISCONSIN	879,361
20.	MARYLAND	860,640
21.	MINNESOTA	851,368
22.	COLORADO	742,145
23.	LOUISIANA	730,252
24.	ALABAMA	726,367
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	669,701
26.	KENTUCKY	631,117
27.	OKLAHOMA	622,154
28.	CONNECTICUT	569,540
29.	OREGON	551,522
30.	MISSISSIPPI	492,198
31.	IOWA	485,932
32.	UTAH	477,801
33.	KANSAS	470,205
34.	ARKANSAS	448,246
35.	NEVADA	356,814
36.	NEW MEXICO	320,044
37.	NEBRASKA	283,791
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	282,232
39.	IDAHO	246,415
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	206,847
41.	MAINE	205,586
42.	HAWAII	184,546
43.	RHODE ISLAND	157,956
44.	MONTANA	151,947
45.	ALASKA	134,358
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	125,612
47.	DELAWARE	115,484
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	105,217
49.	VERMONT	100,867
50.	WYOMING	87,897
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	68,449
	UNITED STATES	**47,369,748** *

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

B-3. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FALL 2000 TO FALL 2001

1.	NEVADA	4.7
2.	FLORIDA	2.7
3.	ARIZONA	2.5
4.	COLORADO	2.4
5.	NEW JERSEY	2.1
	TEXAS	2.1
7.	GEORGIA	1.8
	NORTH CAROLINA	1.8 *
9.	CALIFORNIA	1.6
	VIRGINIA	1.6
11.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1.5
12.	MICHIGAN	1.4 *
13.	CONNECTICUT	1.2
14.	OREGON	1.0
	UNITED STATES	**0.9** *
15.	ILLINOIS	0.9
	MARYLAND	0.9
17.	ALASKA	0.8
	DELAWARE	0.8
19.	INDIANA	0.7
20.	HAWAII	0.6
	WASHINGTON	0.6
22.	UTAH	0.5
23.	IDAHO	0.4
	KANSAS	0.4
	PENNSYLVANIA	0.4
	RHODE ISLAND	0.4
27.	TENNESSEE	0.3
28.	KENTUCKY	0.1
29.	WISCONSIN	0.0
30.	ARKANSAS	-0.1
	NEW MEXICO	-0.1
	OKLAHOMA	-0.1
33.	NEW YORK	-0.2
34.	ALABAMA	-0.3
35.	MISSOURI	-0.4
	NEBRASKA	-0.4
	OHIO	-0.4
38.	MASSACHUSETTS	-0.6
39.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-0.7
	MAINE	-0.7
	MINNESOTA	-0.7
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	-0.8
43.	LOUISIANA	-0.9
	MISSISSIPPI	-0.9
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	-1.1
46.	VERMONT	-1.2
	WEST VIRGINIA	-1.2
48.	IOWA	-1.8
	WYOMING	-1.8
50.	MONTANA	-1.9
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	-2.7

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

B-4. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2001–02

1.	CALIFORNIA	5,915,354
2	TEXAS	3,851,973
3	NEW YORK	2,728,355 *
4.	FLORIDA	2,326,142
5.	ILLINOIS	1,882,208
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,676,000
7.	OHIO	1,649,533
8.	MICHIGAN	1,597,231 *
9.	GEORGIA	1,370,630
10.	NEW JERSEY	1,272,574
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,206,694 *
12.	VIRGINIA	1,086,300
13.	WASHINGTON	942,881
14.	INDIANA	915,834
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	895,000
16.	ARIZONA	872,301
17.	TENNESSEE	847,816
18.	MISSOURI	813,638
19.	MARYLAND	807,331
20.	WISCONSIN	793,124
21.	MINNESOTA	791,588
22.	ALABAMA	698,350
23.	COLORADO	688,265
24.	LOUISIANA	679,022
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	636,178
26.	OKLAHOMA	580,796
27.	KENTUCKY	575,978
28.	CONNECTICUT	539,350
29.	OREGON	483,038
30.	MISSISSIPPI	461,951
31.	IOWA	459,411
32.	UTAH	447,616
33.	ARKANSAS	420,377
34.	KANSAS	418,482
35.	NEVADA	318,726
36.	NEW MEXICO	288,040
37.	NEBRASKA	263,487
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	262,580
39.	IDAHO	231,551
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	192,492
41.	MAINE	190,533
42.	HAWAII	170,268
43.	RHODE ISLAND	146,653
44.	MONTANA	137,122
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	118,859
46.	ALASKA	114,319
47.	DELAWARE	109,932
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	100,028
49.	VERMONT	89,577
50.	WYOMING	81,734
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	62,681
	UNITED STATES	**44,209,903** *

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

B-5. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS PERCENTAGE OF FALL ENROLLMENT, 2001–02

1.	CALIFORNIA	96.3
2.	ALABAMA	96.1
	NEW YORK	96.1 *
4.	ARIZONA	95.3
5.	DELAWARE	95.2
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	95.1
7	SOUTH CAROLINA	95.0
8.	NEW JERSEY	94.9
9.	CONNECTICUT	94.7
10.	SOUTH DAKOTA	94.6
11.	IOWA	94.5
12.	IDAHO	94.0
13.	MISSISSIPPI	93.9
14.	ARKANSAS	93.8
	MARYLAND	93.8
16.	UTAH	93.7
17.	OKLAHOMA	93.4
	TENNESSEE	93.4
	VIRGINIA	93.4
	UNITED STATES	**93.3** *
20.	WASHINGTON	93.3
21.	FLORIDA	93.2
	GEORGIA	93.2
23.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	93.1
24.	LOUISIANA	93.0
	MINNESOTA	93.0
	WEST VIRGINIA	93.0
	WYOMING	93.0
28.	TEXAS	92.9
29.	MICHIGAN	92.8 *
	NEBRASKA	92.8
	RHODE ISLAND	92.8
32.	COLORADO	92.7
	MAINE	92.7
34.	HAWAII	92.3
35.	INDIANA	92.0
	MASSACHUSETTS	92.0
	PENNSYLVANIA	92.0
38.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	91.6
39.	MISSOURI	91.4
	OHIO	91.4
41.	KENTUCKY	91.3
	NORTH CAROLINA	91.3 *
43.	ILLINOIS	91.1
44.	MONTANA	90.2
	WISCONSIN	90.2
46.	NEW MEXICO	90.0
47.	NEVADA	89.3
48.	KANSAS	89.0
49.	VERMONT	88.8
50.	OREGON	87.6
51.	ALASKA	85.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

B-6. NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 2001–02

1.	CALIFORNIA	330,853 *
2.	TEXAS	221,007
3.	NEW YORK	142,750
4.	ILLINOIS	115,699
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	115,320
6.	FLORIDA	113,595
7.	OHIO	110,838
8.	MICHIGAN	81,125 *
9.	NEW JERSEY	76,923 *
10.	GEORGIA	71,589 *
11.	VIRGINIA	66,519
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	62,553 *
13.	WASHINGTON	61,603
14.	WISCONSIN	60,575
15.	INDIANA	60,266
16.	MINNESOTA	57,440
17.	MISSOURI	54,285
18.	MASSACHUSETTS	52,000
19.	MARYLAND	51,391
20.	ARIZONA	47,923
21.	TENNESSEE	42,151
22.	COLORADO	40,725
23.	ALABAMA	37,709
24.	LOUISIANA	37,113
25.	OKLAHOMA	36,695
26.	KENTUCKY	36,337
27.	IOWA	33,789
28.	SOUTH CAROLINA	32,400
29.	CONNECTICUT	31,910
30.	OREGON	31,023
31.	UTAH	30,576
32.	KANSAS	29,510
33.	ARKANSAS	27,100
34.	MISSISSIPPI	24,982
35.	NEBRASKA	19,248
36.	WEST VIRGINIA	17,147
37.	NEW MEXICO	16,756
38.	IDAHO	15,874
39.	NEVADA	15,208
40.	MAINE	12,800
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12,452
42.	MONTANA	10,945 *
43.	HAWAII	10,669
44.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8,865
45.	RHODE ISLAND	8,380
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	8,084
47.	VERMONT	7,083
48.	ALASKA	6,945
49.	DELAWARE	6,589
50.	WYOMING	6,105
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,894
	UNITED STATES	**2,612,318** *

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

B-7. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1991–92 TO 2001–02

1.	NEVADA	72.6
2.	ARIZONA	52.1
3.	TEXAS	39.7
4.	CALIFORNIA	35.3 *
5.	WASHINGTON	33.8
6.	VERMONT	33.6
7.	COLORADO	31.1
8.	MARYLAND	28.0
9.	ALASKA	25.2
10.	WISCONSIN	24.7
11.	MINNESOTA	24.6
12.	FLORIDA	24.2
13.	DELAWARE	23.7
14.	IDAHO	23.0
15.	UTAH	22.6
16.	KANSAS	22.3
17.	OREGON	21.9
18.	MONTANA	21.3 *
19.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	20.6
20.	GEORGIA	19.9 *
21.	SOUTH DAKOTA	19.2
22.	CONNECTICUT	17.8
	UNITED STATES	**16.9** *
23.	MISSOURI	16.6
24.	IOWA	15.6
25.	NEW JERSEY	15.4 *
26.	VIRGINIA	13.4
27.	NEBRASKA	13.2
28.	ILLINOIS	12.6
29.	OKLAHOMA	12.2
30.	HAWAII	11.0
31.	PENNSYLVANIA	10.9
32.	NEW MEXICO	10.5
33.	LOUISIANA	9.7
	MISSISSIPPI	9.7
35.	NORTH DAKOTA	8.7
36.	RHODE ISLAND	8.6
37.	NEW YORK	6.1
38.	KENTUCKY	5.3
39.	ARKANSAS	4.9
40.	INDIANA	4.8
41.	WYOMING	4.6
42	OHIO	3.7
43.	MASSACHUSETTS	3.3
44.	NORTH CAROLINA	2.7 *
45.	SOUTH CAROLINA	-1.0
46.	ALABAMA	-1.3
47.	MAINE	-2.9
48.	MICHIGAN	-6.4 *
49.	TENNESSEE	-6.6
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-14.5
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	-17.6

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Series C—Faculty

Personnel in local public schools and in public institutions of higher education are the focus of tables in Series C. Changes in the number of staff employed in education institutions as well as their levels of compensation reflect trends in enrollment, changes in the economy, and specific program priorities expressed by state residents.

The number of staff employed in public schools is featured in Table C-1. The statistics for full-time employment in higher education presented in Tables C-2 through C-4 have been computed by the U.S. Census Bureau with a formula using hours worked by part-time employees. Two tables of student load—number of students enrolled per teacher and number of students in ADA per teacher—are presented in Tables C-6 through C-7.

Average salaries for public elementary and secondary classroom teachers and instructional staff are featured in Tables C-9 through C-22. These average salary data are presented in "current" (unadjusted) dollars and also in "constant" (inflation-adjusted) dollars. These computations employ the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U), converted to a school-year basis, using the 1991–92 school year as the base (1991–92 = 100.0).

The presentation of salary changes in constant-dollar terms enables identification of salary increases attributable to inflation. The resulting picture for most states is of a salary gain over the past decade far below what the public may intend or know of. Used as an advocacy tool, these salary data can do much to dispel myths of huge jumps in the purchasing power of teacher salaries.

Please see page 95 for additional information provided by the state education departments to help explain data reported for their states in Series C tables.

Figure C traces the percentage change in average salaries paid teachers from 1992 to 2002. Although the increase was between 5 and 6 percentage points in 1991 (not shown), the increases from 1992 to 2000 were in the 2 to 3 percent range. The 2001 value approaches 4 percent. All of the past nine years were below that benchmark. When adjusted for inflation, the average salary has increased by only 2.4 percent over the decade (Tables C-15, C-14).

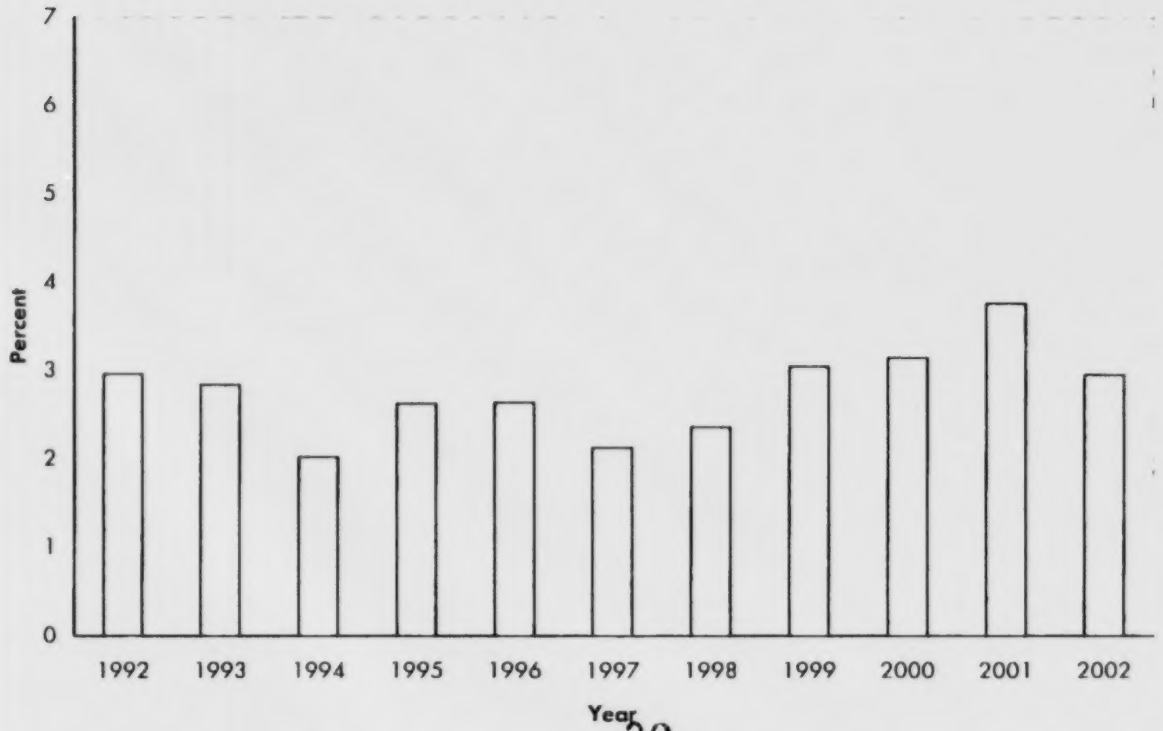
Figure C. Annual Percentage Change in Teacher Salary, 1992–2002 (Current $)

Tables C-1 to C-22

C-1. Total Instructional Staff in Public K–12 Schools, 2001–02
C-2. Total Instructional Staff (Full-Time Equivalent) in Public Institutions of Higher Education, 2000
C-3. Total Instructional Staff (FTE) in Public Institutions of Higher Education per 10,000 Population, October 2000
C-4. Total Noninstructional Staff (FTE) in Public Institutions of Higher Education per 10,000 Population, October 2000
C-5. Number of Teachers in Public K–12 Schools, 2001–02
C-6. Students Enrolled per Teacher in Public K–12 Schools, Fall 2001

C-7. Students in ADA per Teacher in Public K–12 Schools, 2001–02
C-8. Percentage of Public School Teachers Who Are Men, 2001–02
C-9. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers, 2000–01 (Revised) ($)
C-10. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers as Percentage of National Average, 2000–01 (Revised)
C-11. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers, 2001–02 ($)
C-12. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers as Percentage of National Average, 2001–02
C-13. Percentage Change in Average Salaries of Public School Teachers 1991–92 to 2001–02 (Current $)
C-14. Percentage Change in Avg. Salaries of Public School Teachers, 1991–92 to 2001–02 (Constant $)
C-15. Percentage Change in Average Salaries of Public School Teachers 2000–01 to 2001–02 (Current $)
C-16. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff in Public Schools, 2000–01 (Revised) ($)
C-17. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff as Percentage of National Average, 2000–01 (Revised)
C-18. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff in Public Schools, 2001–02 ($)
C-19. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff, as Percentage of National Average, 2001–02
C-20. Percentage Change in Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 1991–92 to 2001–02 (Current $)
C-21. Percentage Change, Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 1991–92 to 2001–02 (Constant $)
C-22. Percentage Change, Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 2000–01 to 2001–02 (Current $)

Figure C. Annual Percentage Change in Teacher Salary, 1992–2002 (Current $)



C-1. TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS, 2001–02

1.	CALIFORNIA	327,603
2.	TEXAS	317,070
3.	NEW YORK	246,770 *
4.	FLORIDA	152,353
5.	ILLINOIS	147,079
6.	OHIO	138,135
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	136,552
8.	NEW JERSEY	125,616
9.	MICHIGAN	114,306 *
10.	GEORGIA	107,304
11.	VIRGINIA	104,084 *
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	95,552 *
13.	MISSOURI	78,583
14.	MASSACHUSETTS	67,505
15.	INDIANA	67,188
16.	WISCONSIN	65,732
17.	TENNESSEE	65,534
18.	MARYLAND	62,283
19.	WASHINGTON	59,339
20.	LOUISIANA	58,272
21.	MINNESOTA	57,426
22.	ALABAMA	52,715
23.	SOUTH CAROLINA	51,805
24.	COLORADO	49,890
25.	ARIZONA	49,799
26.	CONNECTICUT	48,620
27.	OKLAHOMA	47,150
28.	KENTUCKY	44,887
29.	IOWA	38,700
30.	KANSAS	38,105
31.	ARKANSAS	36,116
32.	OREGON	33,359
33.	MISSISSIPPI	33,074
34.	NEW MEXICO	24,735
35.	UTAH	24,658
36.	NEBRASKA	23,676
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	22,667
38.	NEVADA	21,889
39.	MAINE	18,230
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	17,216
41.	IDAHO	15,579
42.	RHODE ISLAND	15,022 *
43.	HAWAII	13,684
44.	MONTANA	11,748
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10,164
46.	VERMONT	10,050
47.	ALASKA	8,935
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	8,885
49.	DELAWARE	8,462
50.	WYOMING	7,488
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6,238
	UNITED STATES	**3,387,831** *

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Technical Note and Glossary).

C-2. TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 2000

1.	CALIFORNIA	64,984
2.	TEXAS	41,551
3.	NEW YORK	31,437
4.	FLORIDA	28,103
5.	MICHIGAN	26,106
6.	OHIO	24,542
7.	NORTH CAROLINA	23,833
8.	ILLINOIS	20,614
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	20,433
10.	VIRGINIA	17,809
11.	INDIANA	17,754
12.	MARYLAND	16,211
13.	WISCONSIN	14,922
14.	WASHINGTON	14,062
15.	COLORADO	13,933
16.	GEORGIA	13,500
17.	MINNESOTA	13,140
18.	MISSOURI	12,941
19.	NEW JERSEY	12,117
20.	TENNESSEE	11,726
21.	ARIZONA	11,500
22.	ALABAMA	11,322
23.	MASSACHUSETTS	10,107
24.	OREGON	9,884
25.	IOWA	9,571
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	8,953
27.	KENTUCKY	8,862
28.	MISSISSIPPI	8,618
29.	OKLAHOMA	8,242
30.	LOUISIANA	8,145
31.	KANSAS	7,283
32.	NEW MEXICO	6,481
33.	CONNECTICUT	6,292
34.	ARKANSAS	6,065
35.	UTAH	5,931
36.	NEBRASKA	4,319
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	3,870
38.	IDAHO	3,343
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	2,709
40.	NEVADA	2,581
41.	RHODE ISLAND	2,507
42.	HAWAII	2,403
43.	DELAWARE	2,388
44.	MONTANA	2,219
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,931
46.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,912
47.	WYOMING	1,705
48.	VERMONT	1,371
49.	ALASKA	1,240
50.	MAINE	1,153
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	261
	UNITED STATES	**602,886**

U.S. Census Bureau (2002b).

C-3. TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, PER 10,000 POPULATION, OCT. 2000

1.	NORTH DAKOTA	42.2
2.	NEW MEXICO	35.6
3.	WYOMING	34.5
4.	IOWA	32.7
5.	COLORADO	32.4
6.	MARYLAND	30.6
7.	DELAWARE	30.5
8.	MISSISSIPPI	30.3
9.	NORTH CAROLINA	29.6
10.	INDIANA	29.2
11.	OREGON	28.9
12.	WISCONSIN	27.8
13.	KANSAS	27.1
14.	MINNESOTA	26.7
15.	UTAH	26.6
16.	MICHIGAN	26.3
17.	IDAHO	25.8
18.	SOUTH DAKOTA	25.6
19.	ALABAMA	25.5
20.	NEBRASKA	25.2
	VIRGINIA	25.2
22.	MONTANA	24.6
23.	OKLAHOMA	23.9
	RHODE ISLAND	23.9
	WASHINGTON	23.9
26.	MISSOURI	23.1
27.	ARKANSAS	22.7
28.	VERMONT	22.5
29.	ARIZONA	22.4
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	22.3
31.	KENTUCKY	21.9
32.	OHIO	21.6
	UNITED STATES	**21.4**
33.	WEST VIRGINIA	21.4
34.	TENNESSEE	20.6
35.	TEXAS	19.9
36.	ALASKA	19.8
	HAWAII	19.8
38.	CALIFORNIA	19.2
39.	CONNECTICUT	18.5
40.	LOUISIANA	18.2
41.	FLORIDA	17.6
42.	ILLINOIS	16.6
	NEW YORK	16.6
	PENNSYLVANIA	16.6
45.	GEORGIA	16.5
46.	MASSACHUSETTS	15.9
47.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	15.5
48.	NEW JERSEY	14.4
49.	NEVADA	12.9
50.	MAINE	9.0
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4.6
	MEDIAN	23.1
	RANGE	37.6
	SDEV.	6.9
	CV	29.5

U.S. Census Bureau (2002) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

C-4. TOTAL NONINSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER ED. PER 10,000 POPULATION, OCT. 2000

1.	NEW MEXICO	91.3
2.	UTAH	85.6
3.	IOWA	70.7
4.	KANSAS	63.7
	WYOMING	63.7
6.	DELAWARE	60.9
7.	NORTH DAKOTA	60.2
8.	VERMONT	58.3
9.	COLORADO	57.5
10.	MICHIGAN	54.6
11.	WASHINGTON	54.2
12.	MISSISSIPPI	52.3
13.	HAWAII	50.6
	NEBRASKA	50.6
15.	OKLAHOMA	50.1
16.	ALASKA	49.9
17.	IDAHO	47.7
18.	ALABAMA	47.6
	INDIANA	47.6
20.	ARIZONA	47.0
21.	MONTANA	46.5
22.	LOUISIANA	45.7
23.	MINNESOTA	44.6
24.	SOUTH DAKOTA	44.0
25.	VIRGINIA	43.8
26.	NORTH CAROLINA	43.2
27.	ARKANSAS	42.9
28.	WEST VIRGINIA	42.8
29.	WISCONSIN	42.4
30.	OHIO	40.6
31.	KENTUCKY	40.3
	SOUTH CAROLINA	40.3
33.	TENNESSEE	40.0
	UNITED STATES	**39.8**
34.	CALIFORNIA	39.7
35.	MAINE	39.0
36.	MARYLAND	38.8
37.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	38.5
	TEXAS	38.5
39.	MISSOURI	36.1
40.	OREGON	34.9
41.	ILLINOIS	33.5
42.	GEORGIA	32.9
43.	NEW JERSEY	30.8
44.	PENNSYLVANIA	30.1
45.	FLORIDA	28.2
46.	RHODE ISLAND	26.8
47.	CONNECTICUT	25.8
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	24.5
49.	NEVADA	24.1
50.	NEW YORK	24.0
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9.9
	MEDIAN	43.2
	RANGE	81.4
	SDEV.	14.8
	CV	33.2

U.S. Census Bureau (2002b) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002).

C-5. NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS, 2001–02

1.	CALIFORNIA	294,818
2.	TEXAS	282,589
3.	NEW YORK	224,644
4.	FLORIDA	136,888
5.	ILLINOIS	131,339
6.	OHIO	119,633
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	118,470
8.	NEW JERSEY	102,868
9.	MICHIGAN	99,633 *
10.	GEORGIA	92,831
11.	VIRGINIA	91,938
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	83,907
13.	MISSOURI	65,672
14.	INDIANA	59,730
15.	WISCONSIN	59,173
16.	TENNESSEE	57,354
17.	MASSACHUSETTS	54,479
18.	MARYLAND	53,897
19.	MINNESOTA	52,870
20.	WASHINGTON	52,583
21.	LOUISIANA	49,870
22.	ALABAMA	46,281
23.	SOUTH CAROLINA	44,268
24.	COLORADO	44,163
25.	ARIZONA	43,537
26.	CONNECTICUT	41,702
27.	OKLAHOMA	41,560
28.	KENTUCKY	38,242
29.	IOWA	34,694
30.	KANSAS	33,084
31.	ARKANSAS	31,430
32.	MISSISSIPPI	29,271
33.	OREGON	29,259
34.	UTAH	22,696 *
35.	NEW MEXICO	21,027
36.	NEBRASKA	20,711
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	19,986
38.	NEVADA	18,785
39.	MAINE	15,885
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	14,678
41.	IDAHO	13,804
42.	RHODE ISLAND	12,955 *
43.	HAWAII	11,196
44.	MONTANA	10,408
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	9,180
46.	VERMONT	8,740
47.	ALASKA	7,959
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	7,739
49.	DELAWARE	7,574
50.	WYOMING	6,652
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4,876
	UNITED STATES	**2,977,528** *

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary)

C-6. STUDENTS ENROLLED PER TEACHER IN PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS, FALL 2001

1.	UTAH	21.1 *
2.	ARIZONA	21.0
3.	CALIFORNIA	20.8
4.	WASHINGTON	19.2
5.	NEVADA	19.0
6.	OREGON	18.8
7.	FLORIDA	18.2
8.	IDAHO	17.9
	MASSACHUSETTS	17.9
10.	MICHIGAN	17.3 *
11.	ALASKA	16.9
12.	COLORADO	16.8
	MISSISSIPPI	16.8
14.	INDIANA	16.7
15.	HAWAII	16.5
	KENTUCKY	16.5
17.	MINNESOTA	16.1
18.	MARYLAND	16.0
	UNITED STATES	**15.9** *
19.	GEORGIA	15.8
	NORTH CAROLINA	15.8 *
	TENNESSEE	15.8
22.	ALABAMA	15.7
	ILLINOIS	15.7
24.	PENNSYLVANIA	15.4
25.	DELAWARE	15.2
	NEW MEXICO	15.2
27.	OHIO	15.1
	SOUTH CAROLINA	15.1
29.	OKLAHOMA	15.0
30.	WISCONSIN	14.9
31.	TEXAS	14.7
32.	LOUISIANA	14.6
	MONTANA	14.6
34.	ARKANSAS	14.3
35.	KANSAS	14.2
36.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.1
	WEST VIRGINIA	14.1
38.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	14.0
	IOWA	14.0
40.	CONNECTICUT	13.7
	NEBRASKA	13.7
	SOUTH DAKOTA	13.7
43.	MISSOURI	13.6
	NORTH DAKOTA	13.6
45.	WYOMING	13.2
46.	NEW JERSEY	13.0
47.	MAINE	12.9
48.	VIRGINIA	12.7
49.	NEW YORK	12.6
50.	RHODE ISLAND	12.2 *
51.	VERMONT	11.5
	MEDIAN	15.2
	RANGE	9.5
	SDEV.	2.2
	CV	14.4

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

C-7. STUDENTS IN ADA PER TEACHER IN PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS, 2001–02

1.	CALIFORNIA	20.1
2.	ARIZONA	20.0
3.	UTAH	19.7 *
4.	WASHINGTON	17.9
5.	FLORIDA	17.0
	NEVADA	17.0
7.	IDAHO	16.8
8.	OREGON	16.5
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	16.4
10.	MICHIGAN	16.0 *
11.	MISSISSIPPI	15.8
12.	COLORADO	15.6
13.	INDIANA	15.3
14.	HAWAII	15.2
15.	ALABAMA	15.1
	KENTUCKY	15.1
17.	MARYLAND	15.0
	MINNESOTA	15.0
	UNITED STATES	**14.8** *
19.	GEORGIA	14.8
	TENNESSEE	14.8
21.	DELAWARE	14.5
22.	ALASKA	14.4
	NORTH CAROLINA	14.4 *
	SOUTH CAROLINA	14.4
25.	ILLINOIS	14.3
26.	PENNSYLVANIA	14.1
27.	OKLAHOMA	14.0
28.	OHIO	13.8
29.	NEW MEXICO	13.7
30.	LOUISIANA	13.6
	TEXAS	13.6
32.	ARKANSAS	13.4
	WISCONSIN	13.4
34.	IOWA	13.2
	MONTANA	13.2
36.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	13.1
	WEST VIRGINIA	13.1
38.	CONNECTICUT	12.9
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.9
	NORTH DAKOTA	12.9
	SOUTH DAKOTA	12.9
42.	NEBRASKA	12.7
43.	KANSAS	12.6
44.	MISSOURI	12.4
	NEW JERSEY	12.4
46.	WYOMING	12.3
47.	NEW YORK	12.1 *
48.	MAINE	12.0
49.	VIRGINIA	11.8
50.	RHODE ISLAND	11.3 *
51.	VERMONT	10.2
	MEDIAN	14.1
	RANGE	9.8
	SDEV.	2.1
	CV	14.7

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

C-8. PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS WHO ARE MEN, 2001–02

1.	MICHIGAN	37.4 *
2.	KANSAS	32.6
3.	OREGON	32.0
4.	ALASKA	31.5
5.	WYOMING	31.2
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	30.7
7.	MONTANA	30.6 *
8.	INDIANA	30.5
9.	WASHINGTON	30.4
10.	MINNESOTA	30.1
11.	WISCONSIN	29.1
12.	CALIFORNIA	28.9
13.	IDAHO	28.6
	IOWA	28.6
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	28.3
16.	VERMONT	28.2
17.	NORTH DAKOTA	28.0
18.	MAINE	27.9
19.	OHIO	26.9
20.	CONNECTICUT	26.6
	NEBRASKA	26.6
	UTAH	26.6 *
23.	COLORADO	26.3
24.	SOUTH DAKOTA	25.7
	UNITED STATES	**25.3** *
25.	DELAWARE	25.1
26.	HAWAII	25.0
	NEW MEXICO	25.0
	NEW YORK	25.0
29.	NEVADA	24.8
	WEST VIRGINIA	24.8
31.	ARIZONA	24.5
	NEW JERSEY	24.5
33.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	24.2
34.	RHODE ISLAND	23.5 *
35.	MARYLAND	23.3
36.	ILLINOIS	23.2
	OKLAHOMA	23.2
38.	TEXAS	22.7
39.	FLORIDA	22.5
40.	ARKANSAS	22.0
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	22.0 *
	TENNESSEE	22.0
43.	MISSOURI	21.7
44.	KENTUCKY	21.2
45.	ALABAMA	19.5
46.	NORTH CAROLINA	19.3 *
47.	GEORGIA	19.0
48.	VIRGINIA	18.7 *
49.	LOUISIANA	18.4
50.	MISSISSIPPI	17.5
51.	SOUTH CAROLINA	17.3
	MEDIAN	25.0
	RANGE	20.1
	SDEV.	4.4
	CV	17.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

C-9. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 2000–01 (REVISED) ($)

1.	CONNECTICUT	52,693
2.	CALIFORNIA	52,480
3.	NEW JERSEY	52,268
4.	NEW YORK	51,500
5.	MICHIGAN	51,317
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	49,528
7.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48,704
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	48,649
9.	RHODE ISLAND	48,474 *
10.	ALASKA	48,123
11.	ILLINOIS	47,847
12.	DELAWARE	47,047
13.	MARYLAND	45,963
14.	OREGON	44,989
	UNITED STATES	**43,400** *
15.	INDIANA	43,311
16.	OHIO	42,764
17.	GEORGIA	42,216
18.	MINNESOTA	42,212
19.	WASHINGTON	42,137
20.	WISCONSIN	42,122
21.	NORTH CAROLINA	41,480
22.	NEVADA	40,443 *
23.	VIRGINIA	40,175
24.	HAWAII	40,052
25.	COLORADO	39,184
26.	TEXAS	38,361
27.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	38,301
28.	VERMONT	38,253
29.	FLORIDA	38,230
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	37,938
31.	IDAHO	37,450
32.	TENNESSEE	37,431
33.	ARIZONA	37,167
34.	ALABAMA	37,069
35.	MISSOURI	36,715
36.	KENTUCKY	36,589
37.	IOWA	36,479
38.	UTAH	36,441
39.	MAINE	36,373
40.	KANSAS	35,901
41.	WEST VIRGINIA	35,888
42.	WYOMING	34,678
43.	ARKANSAS	34,641
44.	OKLAHOMA	34,499
45.	NEBRASKA	34,175
46.	NEW MEXICO	33,785
47.	LOUISIANA	33,615
48.	MONTANA	33,249
49.	MISSISSIPPI	31,954
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	30,891
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	30,265
	MEDIAN	38,361
	RANGE	22,428
	SDEV.	6,209
	CV	15

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

36 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

C-10. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AS PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2000–01 (REVISED)

1.	CONNECTICUT	121.4
2.	CALIFORNIA	120.9
3.	NEW JERSEY	120.4
4.	NEW YORK	118.7
5.	MICHIGAN	118.2
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	114.1
7.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	112.2
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	112.1
9.	RHODE ISLAND	111.7 *
10.	ALASKA	110.9
11.	ILLINOIS	110.2
12.	DELAWARE	108.4
13.	MARYLAND	105.9
14.	OREGON	103.7
	UNITED STATES	**100.0** *
15.	INDIANA	99.8
16.	OHIO	98.5
17.	GEORGIA	97.3
	MINNESOTA	97.3
19.	WASHINGTON	97.1
	WISCONSIN	97.1
21.	NORTH CAROLINA	95.6
22.	NEVADA	93.2 *
23.	VIRGINIA	92.6
24.	HAWAII	92.3
25.	COLORADO	90.3
26.	TEXAS	88.4
27.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	88.3
28.	FLORIDA	88.1
	VERMONT	88.1
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	87.4
31.	IDAHO	86.3
32.	TENNESSEE	86.2
33.	ARIZONA	85.6
34.	ALABAMA	85.4
35.	MISSOURI	84.6
36.	KENTUCKY	84.3
37.	IOWA	84.1
38.	UTAH	84.0
39.	MAINE	83.8
40.	KANSAS	82.7
	WEST VIRGINIA	82.7
42.	WYOMING	79.9
43.	ARKANSAS	79.8
44.	OKLAHOMA	79.5
45.	NEBRASKA	78.7
46.	NEW MEXICO	77.8
47.	LOUISIANA	77.5
48.	MONTANA	76.6
49.	MISSISSIPPI	73.6
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	71.2
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	69.7
	MEDIAN	88.4
	RANGE	51.7
	SDEV.	14.3
	CV	15.3

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

C-11. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 2001–02 (S)

1.	CALIFORNIA	54,348
2.	CONNECTICUT	53,551
3.	NEW JERSEY	53,192
4.	MICHIGAN	52,676 *
5.	NEW YORK	52,000
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	50,599
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	50,293
8.	RHODE ISLAND	49,758 *
9.	ILLINOIS	49,435
10.	ALASKA	49,418
11.	DELAWARE	48,363
12.	MARYLAND	48,251
13.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	47,049
14.	OREGON	46,081
	UNITED STATES	**44,683** *
15.	INDIANA	44,195
16.	GEORGIA	44,073
17.	OHIO	44,029
18.	WASHINGTON	43,464
19.	NORTH CAROLINA	42,680
20.	HAWAII	42,615
21.	WISCONSIN	42,232
22.	MINNESOTA	42,194
23.	VIRGINIA	41,731 *
24.	NEVADA	40,764 *
25.	COLORADO	40,659
26.	ARIZONA	39,973
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	39,923
28.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	39,915
29.	IDAHO	39,591
30.	FLORIDA	39,275
31.	VERMONT	39,240
32.	TEXAS	39,232
33.	TENNESSEE	38,515
34.	IOWA	38,230
35.	MISSOURI	37,996
36.	KENTUCKY	37,951
37.	WYOMING	37,837
38.	UTAH	37,414 *
39.	MAINE	37,300
40.	ALABAMA	37,194
41.	KANSAS	37,093
42.	ARKANSAS	36,962 *
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	36,751
44.	NEW MEXICO	36,440
45.	LOUISIANA	36,328
46.	NEBRASKA	36,236
47.	OKLAHOMA	34,744
48.	MONTANA	34,379
49.	MISSISSIPPI	33,295
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	32,253
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	31,295
	MEDIAN	39,973
	RANGE	23,053
	SDEV.	6,054
	CV	14

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

C-12. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AS PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2001–02

1.	CALIFORNIA	121.6
2.	CONNECTICUT	119.8
3.	NEW JERSEY	119.0
4.	MICHIGAN	117.9 *
5.	NEW YORK	116.4
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	113.2
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	112.6
8.	RHODE ISLAND	111.4 *
9.	ALASKA	110.6
	ILLINOIS	110.6
11.	DELAWARE	108.2
12.	MARYLAND	108.0
13.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	105.3
14.	OREGON	103.1
	UNITED STATES	**100.0** *
15.	INDIANA	98.9
16.	GEORGIA	98.6
17.	OHIO	98.5
18.	WASHINGTON	97.3
19.	NORTH CAROLINA	95.5
20.	HAWAII	95.4
21.	WISCONSIN	94.5
22.	MINNESOTA	94.4
23.	VIRGINIA	93.4 *
24.	NEVADA	91.2 *
25.	COLORADO	91.0
26.	ARIZONA	89.5
27.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	89.3
	SOUTH CAROLINA	89.3
29.	IDAHO	88.6
30.	FLORIDA	87.9
31.	TEXAS	87.8
	VERMONT	87.8
33.	TENNESSEE	86.2
34.	IOWA	85.6
35.	MISSOURI	85.0
36.	KENTUCKY	84.9
37.	WYOMING	84.7
38.	UTAH	83.7 *
39.	MAINE	83.5
40.	ALABAMA	83.2
41.	KANSAS	83.0
42.	ARKANSAS	82.7 *
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	82.2
44.	NEW MEXICO	81.6
45.	LOUISIANA	81.3
46.	NEBRASKA	81.1
47.	OKLAHOMA	77.8
48.	MONTANA	76.9
49.	MISSISSIPPI	74.5
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	72.2
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	70.0
	MEDIAN	89.5
	RANGE	51.6
	SDEV.	13.5
	CV	14.4

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

C-13. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1991–92 TO 2001–02 (CURRENT $)

1.	IDAHO	50.3
2.	GEORGIA	50.1
3.	NORTH CAROLINA	48.2
4.	SOUTH CAROLINA	42.2
5.	UTAH	42.0 *
6.	DELAWARE	40.0
7.	LOUISIANA	39.9
8.	NEW MEXICO	38.9
9.	ALABAMA	37.9
10.	OKLAHOMA	37.1
11.	MISSISSIPPI	36.6
	RHODE ISLAND	36.6 *
13.	ARKANSAS	36.5 *
14.	CALIFORNIA	36.1
15.	ILLINOIS	35.6
16.	OREGON	35.1
	TEXAS	35.1
18.	TENNESSEE	34.6
19.	SOUTH DAKOTA	34.4
20.	WEST VIRGINIA	34.3
21.	NEBRASKA	33.1
22.	MASSACHUSETTS	32.9
23.	OHIO	32.6
24.	NORTH DAKOTA	31.7
25.	MISSOURI	31.6
26.	VIRGINIA	31.4 *
	UNITED STATES	**31.2** *
27.	IOWA	30.9
28.	PENNSYLVANIA	30.7
29.	INDIANA	30.0
30.	NEW JERSEY	29.7
31.	ARIZONA	28.2
32.	MICHIGAN	27.0 *
33.	FLORIDA	26.4
34.	WASHINGTON	24.8
35.	MARYLAND	24.6
	MONTANA	24.6
37.	WYOMING	24.4
38.	MAINE	23.9
39.	HAWAII	23.4
40.	COLORADO	22.9
	KENTUCKY	22.9
42.	MINNESOTA	22.5
43.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	21.3
44.	KANSAS	20.7
45.	NEVADA	20.4 *
46.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	20.3
47.	NEW YORK	20.0
48.	WISCONSIN	19.9
49.	VERMONT	16.6
50.	CONNECTICUT	14.0
51.	ALASKA	10.7
	MEDIAN	31.4
	RANGE	39.7
	SDEV.	8.8
	CV	29.0

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

C-14. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS 1991–92 TO 2001–02 (CONSTANT $)

1.	IDAHO	17.4
2.	GEORGIA	17.1
3.	NORTH CAROLINA	15.7
4.	SOUTH CAROLINA	11.0
5.	UTAH	10.9 *
6.	DELAWARE	9.3
7.	LOUISIANA	9.2
8.	NEW MEXICO	8.4
9.	ALABAMA	7.7
10.	OKLAHOMA	7.0
11.	MISSISSIPPI	6.7
	RHODE ISLAND	6.7 *
13.	ARKANSAS	6.6 *
14.	CALIFORNIA	6.3
15.	ILLINOIS	5.8
16.	OREGON	5.5
	TEXAS	5.5
18.	TENNESSEE	5.1
19.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4.9
20.	WEST VIRGINIA	4.8
21.	NEBRASKA	3.9
22.	MASSACHUSETTS	3.7
23.	OHIO	3.5
24.	NORTH DAKOTA	2.8
25.	MISSOURI	2.7
26.	VIRGINIA	2.6 *
	UNITED STATES	**2.4** *
27.	IOWA	2.2
28.	PENNSYLVANIA	2.0
29.	INDIANA	1.5
30.	NEW JERSEY	1.2
31.	ARIZONA	0.1
32.	MICHIGAN	-0.9 *
33.	FLORIDA	-1.3
34.	WASHINGTON	-2.6
35.	MARYLAND	-2.7
	MONTANA	-2.7
37.	WYOMING	-2.9
38.	MAINE	-3.2
39.	HAWAII	-3.6
40.	COLORADO	-4.0
	KENTUCKY	-4.0
42.	MINNESOTA	-4.4
43.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-5.3
44.	KANSAS	-5.8
45.	NEVADA	-6.0 *
46.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	-6.1
47.	NEW YORK	-6.3
48.	WISCONSIN	-6.4
49.	VERMONT	-9.0
50.	CONNECTICUT	-11.0
51.	ALASKA	-13.6
	MEDIAN	2.6
	RANGE	31.0
	SDEV.	6.9
	CV	366.3

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

C-15. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 2000–01 TO 2001–02 (CURRENT $)

1.	WYOMING	9.1
2.	LOUISIANA	8.1
3	NEW MEXICO	7.9
4.	ARIZONA	7.5
5	ARKANSAS	6.7 *
6.	HAWAII	6.4
7.	NEBRASKA	6.0
8.	IDAHO	5.7
9.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5.2
10.	MARYLAND	5.0
11.	IOWA	4.8
12.	GEORGIA	4.4
	NORTH DAKOTA	4.4
14.	MISSISSIPPI	4.2
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4.2
16.	VIRGINIA	3.9 *
17.	COLORADO	3.8
18.	KENTUCKY	3.7
19.	CALIFORNIA	3.6
20.	MISSOURI	3.5
21.	MASSACHUSETTS	3.4
	MONTANA	3.4
	SOUTH DAKOTA	3.4
24.	ILLINOIS	3.3
	KANSAS	3.3
26.	WASHINGTON	3.1
	UNITED STATES	**3.0** *
27.	OHIO	3.0
28.	NORTH CAROLINA	2.9
	TENNESSEE	2.9
30.	DELAWARE	2.8
31.	ALASKA	2.7
	FLORIDA	2.7
	UTAH	2.7 *
34.	MICHIGAN	2.6 *
	RHODE ISLAND	2.6 *
	VERMONT	2.6
37.	MAINE	2.5
38.	OREGON	2.4
	WEST VIRGINIA	2.4
40.	TEXAS	2.3
41.	PENNSYLVANIA	2.2
42.	INDIANA	2.0
43.	NEW JERSEY	1.8
44.	CONNECTICUT	1.6
45.	NEW YORK	1.0
46.	NEVADA	0.8 *
47.	OKLAHOMA	0.7
48.	ALABAMA	0.3
	WISCONSIN	0.3
50.	MINNESOTA	0.0
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-3.4
	MEDIAN	3.1
	RANGE	12.5
	SDEV.	2.2
	CV	66.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

37
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

C-16. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2000–01 (REVISED) ($)

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	61,899
2.	NEW JERSEY	55,042
3.	CONNECTICUT	54,808
4.	CALIFORNIA	53,870 *
5.	NEW YORK	52,948 *
6.	MICHIGAN	51,317
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	50,821
8.	RHODE ISLAND	50,717 *
9.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50,053
10.	ILLINOIS	49,889
11.	ALASKA	49,426
12.	DELAWARE	49,080
13.	MARYLAND	48,230
14.	ARIZONA	47,503 *
15.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	46,003 *
	UNITED STATES	**45,383** *
16.	OREGON	45,382
17.	WISCONSIN	45,221
18.	INDIANA	44,595
19.	GEORGIA	44,328
20.	OHIO	44,319
21.	WASHINGTON	44,263
22.	MINNESOTA	43,878
23.	NEVADA	42,716 *
24.	NORTH CAROLINA	41,480
25.	HAWAII	41,401
26.	VIRGINIA	41,161
27.	COLORADO	40,943
28.	TEXAS	40,626
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	39,819
30.	MAINE	39,659
31.	VERMONT	39,473
32.	FLORIDA	39,460
33.	TENNESSEE	38,943
34.	MISSOURI	38,647
35.	ALABAMA	38,617
36.	KENTUCKY	37,894
37.	IOWA	37,811
38.	UTAH	37,737
39.	NEBRASKA	37,618 *
40.	WEST VIRGINIA	37,181
41.	IDAHO	37,109
42.	KANSAS	36,894
43.	OKLAHOMA	36,314
44.	ARKANSAS	36,181
45.	WYOMING	35,949
46.	LOUISIANA	35,267
47.	NEW MEXICO	34,614
48.	MONTANA	33,249
49.	MISSISSIPPI	33,244
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	31,194
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	31,142
	MEDIAN	41,161
	RANGE	30,757
	SDEV.	6,885
	CV	16

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

C-17. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AS PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 2000–01 (REVISED)

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	136.4
2.	NEW JERSEY	121.3
3.	CONNECTICUT	120.8
4.	CALIFORNIA	118.7 *
5.	NEW YORK	116.7 *
6.	MICHIGAN	113.1
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	112.0
8.	RHODE ISLAND	111.8 *
9.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	110.3
10.	ILLINOIS	109.9
11.	ALASKA	108.9
12.	DELAWARE	108.1
13.	MARYLAND	106.3
14.	ARIZONA	104.7 *
15.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	101.4 *
	UNITED STATES	**100.0** *
16.	OREGON	100.0
17.	WISCONSIN	99.6
18.	INDIANA	98.3
19.	GEORGIA	97.7
	OHIO	97.7
21.	WASHINGTON	97.5
22.	MINNESOTA	96.7
23.	NEVADA	94.1 *
24.	NORTH CAROLINA	91.4
25.	HAWAII	91.2
26.	VIRGINIA	90.7
27.	COLORADO	90.2
28.	TEXAS	89.5
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	87.7
30.	MAINE	87.4
31.	VERMONT	87.0
32.	FLORIDA	86.9
33.	TENNESSEE	85.8
34.	MISSOURI	85.2
35.	ALABAMA	85.1
36.	KENTUCKY	83.5
37.	IOWA	83.3
38.	UTAH	83.2
39.	NEBRASKA	82.9 *
40.	WEST VIRGINIA	81.9
41.	IDAHO	81.8
42.	KANSAS	81.3
43.	OKLAHOMA	80.0
44.	ARKANSAS	79.7
45.	WYOMING	79.2
46.	LOUISIANA	77.7
47.	NEW MEXICO	76.3
48.	MISSISSIPPI	73.3
	MONTANA	73.3
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	68.7
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	68.6
	MEDIAN	90.7
	RANGE	67.8
	SDEV.	15.2
	CV	16.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

C-18. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2001–02 ($)

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	61,688
2.	NEW JERSEY	56,147
3.	CALIFORNIA	55,787 *
4.	CONNECTICUT	55,780
5.	NEW YORK	53,920 *
6.	RHODE ISLAND	53,013 *
7.	MICHIGAN	52,676 *
8.	PENNSYLVANIA	51,920
9.	ILLINOIS	51,310
10.	ARIZONA	51,089 *
11.	MARYLAND	50,645
12.	DELAWARE	50,487
13.	ALASKA	50,399
14.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48,352 *
15.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	47,083 *
	UNITED STATES	**46,706** *
16.	OREGON	46,432
17.	GEORGIA	46,315
18.	WASHINGTON	45,708
19.	OHIO	45,690
20.	WISCONSIN	45,452
21.	INDIANA	45,434
22.	HAWAII	44,085
23.	MINNESOTA	43,900 *
24.	NEVADA	42,990 *
25.	VIRGINIA	42,755 *
26.	NORTH CAROLINA	42,680
27.	COLORADO	42,503
28.	SOUTH CAROLINA	41,856
29.	TEXAS	41,625
30.	MAINE	41,015
31.	VERMONT	40,518
32.	FLORIDA	40,504
33.	NEBRASKA	40,193 *
34.	TENNESSEE	40,072
35.	MISSOURI	40,029
36.	IOWA	39,562
37.	KENTUCKY	39,203
38.	IDAHO	39,174
39.	WYOMING	39,161
40.	ALABAMA	38,774
41.	UTAH	38,457 *
42.	KANSAS	38,134
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	38,112
44.	LOUISIANA	38,110
45.	NEW MEXICO	37,073
46.	ARKANSAS	36,818
47.	OKLAHOMA	36,661
48.	MISSISSIPPI	34,570
49.	MONTANA	34,379
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	32,630
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	32,444
	MEDIAN	42,680
	RANGE	29,244
	SDEV.	6,754
	CV	15

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

C-19. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2001–02

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	132.1
2.	NEW JERSEY	120.2
3.	CALIFORNIA	119.4 *
	CONNECTICUT	119.4
5.	NEW YORK	115.4 *
6.	RHODE ISLAND	113.5 *
7.	MICHIGAN	112.8 *
8.	PENNSYLVANIA	111.2
9.	ILLINOIS	109.9
10.	ARIZONA	109.4 *
11.	MARYLAND	108.4
12.	DELAWARE	108.1
13.	ALASKA	107.9
14.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	103.5 *
15.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	100.8 *
	UNITED STATES	**100.0** *
16.	OREGON	99.4
17.	GEORGIA	99.2
18.	WASHINGTON	97.9
19.	OHIO	97.8
20.	INDIANA	97.3
	WISCONSIN	97.3
22.	HAWAII	94.4
23.	MINNESOTA	94.0 *
24.	NEVADA	92.0 *
25.	VIRGINIA	91.5 *
26.	NORTH CAROLINA	91.4
27.	COLORADO	91.0
28.	SOUTH CAROLINA	89.6
29.	TEXAS	89.1
30.	MAINE	87.8
31.	VERMONT	86.8
32.	FLORIDA	86.7
33.	NEBRASKA	86.1 *
34.	TENNESSEE	85.8
35.	MISSOURI	85.7
36.	IOWA	84.7
37.	IDAHO	83.9
	KENTUCKY	83.9
39.	WYOMING	83.8
40.	ALABAMA	83.0
41.	UTAH	82.3 *
42.	KANSAS	81.6
	LOUISIANA	81.6
	WEST VIRGINIA	81.6
45.	NEW MEXICO	79.4
46.	ARKANSAS	78.8
47.	OKLAHOMA	78.5
48.	MISSISSIPPI	74.0
49.	MONTANA	73.6
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	69.9
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	69.5
	MEDIAN	91.4
	RANGE	62.6
	SDEV.	14.5
	CV	15.4

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

C-20. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 1991–92 TO 2001–02 (CURRENT $)

1.	GEORGIA	50.0
2.	IDAHO	42.8
3.	RHODE ISLAND	42.6 *
4.	SOUTH CAROLINA	42.3
5.	NORTH CAROLINA	41.9
6.	UTAH	41.4 *
7.	DELAWARE	40.4
8.	NEBRASKA	39.5 *
9.	ARIZONA	39.3 *
	OKLAHOMA	39.3
	SOUTH DAKOTA	39.3
12.	MASSACHUSETTS	38.3
13.	TEXAS	38.1
14.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	37.9 *
15.	ALABAMA	37.6
16.	MISSISSIPPI	37.3
17.	ILLINOIS	36.0
18.	NEW MEXICO	35.5
19.	TENNESSEE	34.8
20.	CALIFORNIA	34.2 *
21.	WEST VIRGINIA	34.1
22.	OHIO	33.0
23.	MISSOURI	31.9
24.	MAINE	31.8
	UNITED STATES	**31.4** *
25.	VIRGINIA	31.4 *
26.	PENNSYLVANIA	31.1
27.	ARKANSAS	30.9
	LOUISIANA	30.9
29.	IOWA	30.8
	OREGON	30.8
31.	NEW JERSEY	30.6
32.	INDIANA	30.1
33.	NORTH DAKOTA	29.0
34.	WISCONSIN	28.3
35.	MICHIGAN	27.0 *
36.	MARYLAND	26.6
37.	WASHINGTON	25.6
38.	WYOMING	25.2
39.	FLORIDA	25.1
40.	COLORADO	24.7
41.	HAWAII	23.8
42.	VERMONT	23.3
43.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	23.2 *
44.	KENTUCKY	22.2
45.	NEVADA	21.1 *
46.	NEW YORK	19.8 *
47.	MINNESOTA	18.6 *
48.	KANSAS	17.4
49.	CONNECTICUT	14.2
50.	ALASKA	12.7 *
51.	MONTANA	8.7
	MEDIAN	31.1
	RANGE	41.3
	SDEV.	8.7
	CV	28.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

C-21. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 1991–92 TO 2001–02 (CONSTANT $)

1.	GEORGIA	17.1
2.	IDAHO	11.5
3.	RHODE ISLAND	11.4 *
4.	SOUTH CAROLINA	11.1
5.	NORTH CAROLINA	10.8
6.	UTAH	10.4 *
7.	DELAWARE	9.6
8.	NEBRASKA	8.9 *
9.	OKLAHOMA	8.8
	SOUTH DAKOTA	8.8
11.	ARIZONA	8.7 *
12.	MASSACHUSETTS	8.0
13.	TEXAS	7.8
14.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7.6 *
15.	ALABAMA	7.4
16.	MISSISSIPPI	7.2
17.	ILLINOIS	6.2
18.	NEW MEXICO	5.8
19.	TENNESSEE	5.2
20.	CALIFORNIA	4.7 *
	WEST VIRGINIA	4.7
22.	OHIO	3.9
23.	MISSOURI	3.0
24.	MAINE	2.9
	UNITED STATES	**2.6** *
25.	VIRGINIA	2.6 *
26.	PENNSYLVANIA	2.3
27.	ARKANSAS	2.2
	LOUISIANA	2.2
29.	IOWA	2.1
	OREGON	2.1
31.	NEW JERSEY	1.9
32.	INDIANA	1.6
33.	NORTH DAKOTA	0.7
34.	WISCONSIN	0.2
35.	MICHIGAN	-0.9 *
36.	MARYLAND	-1.2
37.	WASHINGTON	-1.9
38.	FLORIDA	-2.3
	WYOMING	-2.3
40.	COLORADO	-2.6
41.	HAWAII	-3.3
42.	VERMONT	-3.7
43.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-3.8 *
44.	KENTUCKY	-4.6
45.	NEVADA	-5.4 *
46.	NEW YORK	-6.5 *
47.	MINNESOTA	-7.4 *
48.	KANSAS	-8.4
49.	CONNECTICUT	-10.9
50.	ALASKA	-12.0 *
51.	MONTANA	-15.2
	MEDIAN	2.3
	RANGE	32.3
	SDEV.	6.8
	CV	296.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

C-22. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 2000–01 TO 2001–02 (CURRENT $)

1.	WYOMING	8.9	
2	LOUISIANA	8.1	
3.	ARIZONA	7.5	*
4.	NEW MEXICO	7.1	
5.	NEBRASKA	6.8	*
6.	HAWAII	6.5	
7.	IDAHO	5.6	
8.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5.1	
9.	MARYLAND	5.0	
10.	IOWA	4.6	
	NORTH DAKOTA	4.6	
12.	GEORGIA	4.5	
	RHODE ISLAND	4.5	*
14.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4.2	
15.	MISSISSIPPI	4.0	
16.	VIRGINIA	3.9	*
17.	COLORADO	3.8	
18.	CALIFORNIA	3.6	*
	MISSOURI	3.6	
20.	KENTUCKY	3.5	
21.	KANSAS	3.4	
	MAINE	3.4	
	MONTANA	3.4	
24.	WASHINGTON	3.3	
25.	OHIO	3.1	
	UNITED STATES	**2.9**	*
26.	DELAWARE	2.9	
	NORTH CAROLINA	2.9	
	TENNESSEE	2.9	
29.	ILLINOIS	2.8	
30.	FLORIDA	2.6	
	MICHIGAN	2.6	*
	VERMONT	2.6	
33.	TEXAS	2.5	
	WEST VIRGINIA	2.5	
35.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.3	*
	OREGON	2.3	
37.	PENNSYLVANIA	2.2	
38.	ALASKA	2.0	
	NEW JERSEY	2.0	
40.	INDIANA	1.9	
	UTAH	1.9	*
42.	ARKANSAS	1.8	
	CONNECTICUT	1.8	
	NEW YORK	1.8	*
45.	OKLAHOMA	1.0	
46.	NEVADA	0.6	*
47.	WISCONSIN	0.5	
48.	ALABAMA	0.4	
49.	MINNESOTA	0.1	*
50.	MASSACHUSETTS	-0.3	
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-3.4	*
	MEDIAN	2.9	
	RANGE	12.3	
	SDEV.	2.2	
	CV	68.7	

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates Database* (2003).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Series D—General Financial Resources

The term *total personal income* measures the overall economic activity within a specific geographic area. It is the aggregate income from *all* sources received by persons residing in a state, and it has a significant effect on the total income or financial resources available to governmental jurisdictions through taxation. In turn, the amount of total personal income available affects the prospects for financing public education and other government services. A state's personal income is used throughout the tables in this report to gauge the ability and effort of states to generate funds for public programs, and it is considered by some to present a better method of comparison than the use of per capita computations.

Tables D-1 and D-2 compare states on their total personal income and the percentage gain in each state. *Per capita personal income* provides more detail about the relative financial well-being of individuals within each state through the use of statewide population as a common denominator and is featured in Tables D-3 through D-6.

Tables D-7 and D-8 compare the states on a measure of personal income geared more closely to the consumers of public education services—the number of students as measured in fall enrollment and average daily attendance, respectively. Table D-9 shows the relative significance of government activity as it contributes to total personal income by measuring personal income from government and government enterprises as a percentage of the total. Income from farming activities is compared by state in Table D-10, and Tables D-11 and D-12 contain average household buying incomes and retail sales per household, measures similar to disposable personal income in their approximation of consumer spending power in each state.

Figure D shows the percentage change in per capita personal income for the years 1990 through 2000. To a large extent, personal income drives state tax systems. Sales and income tax collections respond rapidly to its changes. It is therefore a key indicator to watch in education finance planning (Table D-5).

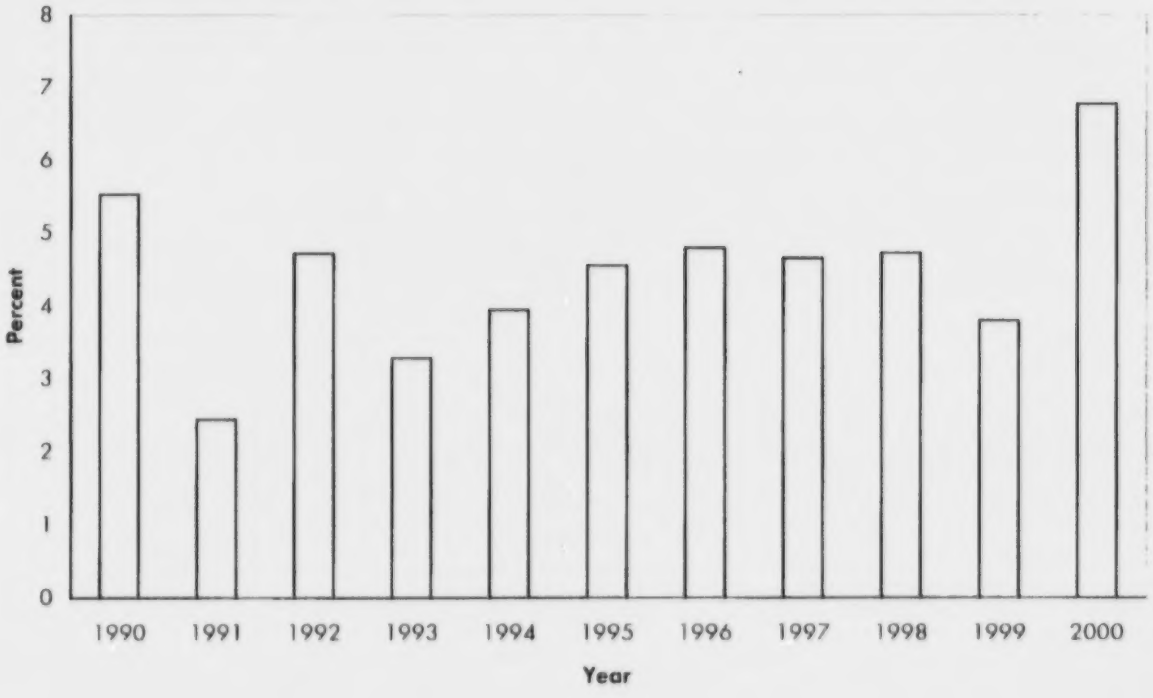
Figure D. Annual Percentage Change in Per Capita Personal Income, 1990–2000

Tables D-1 to D-12

D-1. Total Personal Income, 2000 ($ millions)
D-2. Percentage Change in Total Personal Income, 1999 to 2000
D-3. Per Capita Personal Income, 2000 ($)
D-4. Per Capita Personal Income as Percentage of National Average, 2000
D-5. Percentage Change in per Capita Personal Income, 1999 to 2000
D-6. Percentage Change in per Capita Personal Income, 1990 to 2000
D-7. Personal Income per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2000 ($)
D-8. Personal Income per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2000 ($)
D-9. Personal Income from Government and Government Enterprises (Federal, State, and Local) as Percentage of Total Personal Income, 2000
D-10. Gross Farm Income per Capita, 2000 ($)

D-11. Average Effective Buying Income per Household, 2000 ($)
D-12. Total Dollar Value of Retail Sales per Household, 2000 ($)

Figure D. Annual Percentage Change in per Capita Personal Income, 1990–2000



D-1. TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 2000 ($ MILLIONS)

1.	CALIFORNIA	1,099,375
2.	NEW YORK	664,927
3.	TEXAS	587,228
4.	FLORIDA	454,106
5.	ILLINOIS	401,030
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	364,953
7.	OHIO	320,377
8.	NEW JERSEY	317,346
9.	MICHIGAN	293,744
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	241,318
11.	GEORGIA	232,179
12.	VIRGINIA	222,498
13.	NORTH CAROLINA	218,537
14.	WASHINGTON	186,863
15.	MARYLAND	180,353
16.	INDIANA	165,815
17.	MINNESOTA	158,817
18.	MISSOURI	153,830
19.	WISCONSIN	152,953
20.	TENNESSEE	150,344
21.	COLORADO	142,752
22.	CONNECTICUT	141,151
23.	ARIZONA	130,982
24.	ALABAMA	105,796
25.	LOUISIANA	103,824
26.	KENTUCKY	98,125
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	97,659
28.	OREGON	95,406
29.	OKLAHOMA	83,035
30.	IOWA	77,790
31.	KANSAS	74,124
32.	NEVADA	59,948
33.	MISSISSIPPI	59,881
34.	ARKANSAS	59,205
35.	UTAH	52,622
36.	NEBRASKA	47,534
37.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	41,630
38.	NEW MEXICO	39,772
39.	WEST VIRGINIA	39,506
40.	HAWAII	34,308
41.	MAINE	32,793
42.	IDAHO	31,314
43.	RHODE ISLAND	30,728
44.	DELAWARE	24,767
45.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	22,158
46.	MONTANA	20,678
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	19,509
48.	ALASKA	18,773
49.	VERMONT	16,691
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	16,027
51.	WYOMING	13,717
	UNITED STATES	**8,398,796**

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002)

D-2. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 1999–2000

1.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	11.7
2.	COLORADO	11.4
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	11.3
4.	CALIFORNIA	10.5
5.	NEW JERSEY	9.9
6.	ARIZONA	8.9
	DELAWARE	8.9
	TEXAS	8.9
9.	GEORGIA	8.6
	VIRGINIA	8.6
11.	NEVADA	8.3
12.	IDAHO	8.2
13.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	8.1
	MINNESOTA	8.1
	UNITED STATES	**8.0**
15.	NEW YORK	8.0
	NORTH DAKOTA	8.0
17.	CONNECTICUT	7.9
18.	MARYLAND	7.8
	NORTH CAROLINA	7.8
20.	KENTUCKY	7.7
21.	UTAH	7.6
22.	VERMONT	7.4
23.	ILLINOIS	7.3
24.	OKLAHOMA	7.2
	WASHINGTON	7.2
26.	OREGON	7.1
27.	INDIANA	7.0
	MAINE	7.0
	SOUTH CAROLINA	7.0
30.	FLORIDA	6.9
	MISSOURI	6.9
	RHODE ISLAND	6.9
33.	ALASKA	6.8
34.	IOWA	6.7
	MONTANA	6.7
	WYOMING	6.7
37.	PENNSYLVANIA	6.6
38.	TENNESSEE	6.5
39.	WISCONSIN	6.3
40.	MICHIGAN	6.2
	SOUTH DAKOTA	6.2
42.	KANSAS	6.0
43.	ARKANSAS	5.7
44.	WEST VIRGINIA	5.4
45.	HAWAII	5.3
	NEW MEXICO	5.3
47.	ALABAMA	5.2
	MISSISSIPPI	5.2
	OHIO	5.2
50.	NEBRASKA	5.0
51.	LOUISIANA	4.8
	MEDIAN	7.1
	RANGE	6.9
	SDEV.	1.6
	CV	22.0

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002)

D-3. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 2000 ($)

1.	CONNECTICUT	41,392
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	38,801
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	37,960
4.	NEW JERSEY	37,649
5.	NEW YORK	35,016
6.	MARYLAND	33,959
7.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	33,576
8.	COLORADO	33,018
9.	CALIFORNIA	32,334
10.	ILLINOIS	32,248
11.	MINNESOTA	32,207
12.	WASHINGTON	31,627
13.	DELAWARE	31,500
14.	VIRGINIA	31,320
15.	ALASKA	29,913
	UNITED STATES	**29,770**
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	29,713
17.	NEVADA	29,696
18.	MICHIGAN	29,516
19.	RHODE ISLAND	29,258
20.	WISCONSIN	28,471
21.	HAWAII	28,301
22.	FLORIDA	28,286
23.	GEORGIA	28,212
24.	OHIO	28,202
25.	TEXAS	28,035
26.	OREGON	27,821
27.	WYOMING	27,767
28.	NEBRASKA	27,756
29.	KANSAS	27,537
30.	MISSOURI	27,452
31.	VERMONT	27,376
32.	INDIANA	27,228
33.	NORTH CAROLINA	27,055
34.	IOWA	26,572
35.	TENNESSEE	26,367
36.	SOUTH DAKOTA	25,823
37.	MAINE	25,681
38.	ARIZONA	25,358
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	25,007
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	24,273
41.	KENTUCKY	24,244
42.	IDAHO	24,101
43.	OKLAHOMA	24,046
44.	ALABAMA	23,766
45.	UTAH	23,476
46.	LOUISIANA	23,227
47.	MONTANA	22,895
48.	ARKANSAS	22,108
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	21,861
50.	NEW MEXICO	21,837
51.	MISSISSIPPI	21,017
	MEDIAN	27,821
	RANGE	20,375
	SDEV.	4,608
	CV	16

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

D-4. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2000

1.	CONNECTICUT	139.0
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	130.3
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	127.5
4.	NEW JERSEY	126.5
5.	NEW YORK	117.6
6.	MARYLAND	114.1
7.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	112.8
8.	COLORADO	110.9
9.	CALIFORNIA	108.6
10.	ILLINOIS	108.3
11.	MINNESOTA	108.2
12.	WASHINGTON	106.2
13.	DELAWARE	105.8
14.	VIRGINIA	105.2
15.	ALASKA	100.5
	UNITED STATES	**100.0**
16.	NEVADA	99.8
	PENNSYLVANIA	99.8
18.	MICHIGAN	99.1
19.	RHODE ISLAND	98.3
20.	WISCONSIN	95.6
21.	HAWAII	95.1
22.	FLORIDA	95.0
23.	GEORGIA	94.8
24.	OHIO	94.7
25.	TEXAS	94.2
26.	OREGON	93.5
27.	WYOMING	93.3
28.	NEBRASKA	93.2
29.	KANSAS	92.5
30.	MISSOURI	92.2
31.	VERMONT	92.0
32.	INDIANA	91.5
33.	NORTH CAROLINA	90.9
34.	IOWA	89.3
35.	TENNESSEE	88.6
36.	SOUTH DAKOTA	86.7
37.	MAINE	86.3
38.	ARIZONA	85.2
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	84.0
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	81.5
41.	KENTUCKY	81.4
42.	IDAHO	81.0
43.	OKLAHOMA	80.8
44.	ALABAMA	79.8
45.	UTAH	78.9
46.	LOUISIANA	78.0
47.	MONTANA	76.9
48.	ARKANSAS	74.3
49.	NEW MEXICO	73.4
	WEST VIRGINIA	73.4
51.	MISSISSIPPI	70.6
	MEDIAN	93.5
	RANGE	68.4
	SDEV	15.5
	CV	16.2

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002)

D-5. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1999–2000

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	10.6
2.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10.1
3.	NEW JERSEY	9.0
4.	CALIFORNIA	8.9
5.	COLORADO	8.8
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	8.5
7.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7.9
8.	NEW YORK	7.4
9.	DELAWARE	7.3
10.	CONNECTICUT	7.2
11.	VIRGINIA	7.0
12.	KENTUCKY	6.9
	MINNESOTA	6.9
	TEXAS	6.9
	UNITED STATES	**6.8**
15.	ILLINOIS	6.7
	MARYLAND	6.7
	OKLAHOMA	6.7
18.	VERMONT	6.5
19.	ALASKA	6.4
	PENNSYLVANIA	6.4
21.	IDAHO	6.3
	IOWA	6.3
23.	GEORGIA	6.2
	INDIANA	6.2
	MAINE	6.2
	WYOMING	6.2
27.	MISSOURI	6.1
	NORTH CAROLINA	6.1
29.	MONTANA	6.0
	OREGON	6.0
	WASHINGTON	6.0
32.	ARIZONA	5.9
	RHODE ISLAND	5.9
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5.7
	UTAH	5.7
	WEST VIRGINIA	5.7
37.	MICHIGAN	5.6
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	5.5
	WISCONSIN	5.5
40.	KANSAS	5.4
	TENNESSEE	5.4
42.	HAWAII	5.2
43.	FLORIDA	5.0
	OHIO	5.0
45.	ALABAMA	4.7
	ARKANSAS	4.7
47.	LOUISIANA	4.6
48.	NEBRASKA	4.5
	NEW MEXICO	4.5
50.	MISSISSIPPI	4.4
51.	NEVADA	3.8
	MEDIAN	6.2
	RANGE	6.8
	SDEV	1.4
	CV	22.3

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002)

D-6. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1990–2000

1.	COLORADO	67.8
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	63.6
3.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	62.2
4.	MINNESOTA	61.0
5.	TEXAS	60.7
6.	MISSISSIPPI	59.8
7.	GEORGIA	59.2
8.	SOUTH DAKOTA	59.1
9.	WASHINGTON	58.0
10.	NORTH DAKOTA	57.6
11.	TENNESSEE	56.9
12.	WISCONSIN	56.8
13.	UTAH	56.7
14.	KENTUCKY	56.6
15.	NORTH CAROLINA	56.0
16.	ILLINOIS	55.5
17.	MICHIGAN	55.2
18.	CONNECTICUT	55.0
19.	MISSOURI	54.7
20.	INDIANA	54.6
21.	WYOMING	54.4
22.	NEBRASKA	53.5
23.	IOWA	53.0
24.	LOUISIANA	52.7
25.	VIRGINIA	52.6
26.	ARKANSAS	52.5
	OREGON	52.5
	UNITED STATES	**52.1**
28.	NEW JERSEY	52.1
29.	IDAHO	52.0
30.	VERMONT	51.7
31.	KANSAS	51.5
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	51.3
33.	NEW YORK	50.3
34.	ALABAMA	50.2
35.	OHIO	50.1
36.	PENNSYLVANIA	50.0
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	49.9
38.	OKLAHOMA	48.4
39.	CALIFORNIA	47.8
40.	MARYLAND	47.6
	MONTANA	47.6
42.	ARIZONA	47.5
43.	MAINE	47.0
44.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	46.1
	NEW MEXICO	46.1
46.	DELAWARE	45.7
47.	RHODE ISLAND	45.1
48.	NEVADA	43.9
49.	FLORIDA	42.6
50.	ALASKA	31.7
51.	HAWAII	26.5
	MEDIAN	52.5
	RANGE	41.3
	SDEV	7.1
	CV	13.7

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

D-7. PERSONAL INCOME PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2000 ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	287,043
2.	CONNECTICUT	254,391
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	249,467
4	NEW JERSEY	246,153
5.	NEW YORK	233,240
6.	DELAWARE	218,023
7.	MARYLAND	213,037
8.	COLORADO	201,596
9.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	201,322
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	200,886
11.	RHODE ISLAND	197,797
12.	ILLINOIS	197,786
13.	VIRGINIA	196,208
14.	FLORIDA	190,889
15.	WASHINGTON	186,172
16.	MINNESOTA	185,909
17.	HAWAII	185,413
18.	CALIFORNIA	184,880
19.	NEVADA	184,110
	UNITED STATES	**180,316** *
20.	MICHIGAN	176,539
21.	OHIO	175,908
22.	OREGON	174,447
23.	WISCONSIN	174,263
24.	MISSOURI	171,980
25.	NORTH CAROLINA	171,579 *
26.	INDIANA	167,822
27.	TENNESSEE	166,342
28.	NEBRASKA	165,641
29.	GEORGIA	163,168
30.	VERMONT	159,632
31.	KANSAS	157,978
32.	MAINE	156,715
33.	IOWA	156,424
34.	KENTUCKY	155,121
35.	SOUTH DAKOTA	151,124
36.	ARIZONA	150,132
37.	WYOMING	149,288
38.	SOUTH CAROLINA	147,177
39.	TEXAS	147,109
40.	ALABAMA	144,919
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	143,476
42.	ALASKA	139,689
43.	LOUISIANA	138,251
44.	WEST VIRGINIA	135,786
45.	OKLAHOMA	132,426
46.	ARKANSAS	132,345
47.	MONTANA	131,242
48.	IDAHO	127,796
49.	NEW MEXICO	122,657
50.	MISSISSIPPI	119,909
51.	UTAH	110,556
	MEDIAN	167,822
	RANGE	176,487
	SDEV.	37,268
	CV	22

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

D-8. PERSONAL INCOME PER STUDENT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 2000 ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	344,480
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	271,686
3.	CONNECTICUT	267,220
4.	NEW JERSEY	259,601
5.	NEW YORK	251,116 *
6.	DELAWARE	232,676
7.	MARYLAND	228,731
8.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	219,623
9.	COLORADO	217,378
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	217,324
11.	ILLINOIS	215,636
12.	RHODE ISLAND	214,648
13.	VIRGINIA	209,263
14.	FLORIDA	208,741
15.	HAWAII	200,845
16.	MINNESOTA	200,033
17.	WASHINGTON	199,398
18.	OREGON	199,044
19.	NEVADA	196,672
20.	OHIO	194,168
	UNITED STATES	**193,551** *
21.	CALIFORNIA	193,013
22.	WISCONSIN	188,784
23.	MISSOURI	187,883
24.	MICHIGAN	186,193
25.	NORTH CAROLINA	185,947 *
26.	INDIANA	181,402
27.	TENNESSEE	178,401
28.	NEBRASKA	178,119
29.	KANSAS	176,634
30.	GEORGIA	175,055
31.	VERMONT	173,496
32.	KENTUCKY	170,283
33.	MAINE	168,935
34.	IOWA	166,241
35.	ALASKA	165,178
36.	SOUTH DAKOTA	161,473
37.	ARIZONA	159,878
38.	WYOMING	159,330
39.	TEXAS	158,624
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	154,398
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	152,459
42.	ALABAMA	149,948
43.	LOUISIANA	149,146
44.	MONTANA	145,592
45.	WEST VIRGINIA	144,564
46.	OKLAHOMA	141,637
47.	NEW MEXICO	136,286
48.	IDAHO	135,814
49.	ARKANSAS	134,360
50.	MISSISSIPPI	127,742
51.	UTAH	117,578
	MEDIAN	181,402
	RANGE	226,903
	SDEV.	42,411
	CV	23

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

D-9. PERSONAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME, 2000

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	38.9
2.	ALASKA	25.2
3.	HAWAII	22.1
4	NEW MEXICO	20.9
5.	VIRGINIA	17.7
6	WYOMING	16.5
7.	NORTH DAKOTA	16.0
8.	MARYLAND	15.5
9.	MONTANA	15.3
	OKLAHOMA	15.3
11.	MISSISSIPPI	15.2
12.	UTAH	15.1
13.	SOUTH CAROLINA	14.4
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	14.2
15.	ALABAMA	14.0
16.	LOUISIANA	13.9
17.	KENTUCKY	13.5
18.	NORTH CAROLINA	13.4
	SOUTH DAKOTA	13.4
	WASHINGTON	13.4
21.	IDAHO	13.1
22.	KANSAS	12.9
23.	MAINE	12.8
24.	NEBRASKA	12.7
25.	GEORGIA	12.5
26.	ARIZONA	12.2
	RHODE ISLAND	12.2
28.	ARKANSAS	12.1
	OREGON	12.1
30.	COLORADO	11.9
	UNITED STATES	**11.8**
31.	IOWA	11.7
32.	CALIFORNIA	11.6
	TEXAS	11.6
	VERMONT	11.6
35.	MISSOURI	11.5
36.	NEVADA	11.4
37.	OHIO	10.9
38.	DELAWARE	10.8
39.	WISCONSIN	10.6
40.	FLORIDA	10.5
	NEW YORK	10.5
42.	TENNESSEE	10.4
43.	MINNESOTA	10.2
44.	ILLINOIS	10.1
45.	MICHIGAN	9.9
46.	INDIANA	9.8
47.	NEW JERSEY	9.5
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	9.1
	PENNSYLVANIA	9.1
50.	CONNECTICUT	9.0
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7.7
	MEDIAN	12.2
	RANGE	81.2
	SDEV.	11.1
	CV	77.2

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

D-10. GROSS FARM INCOME PER CAPITA, 2000 ($)

1.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,371
2.	NORTH DAKOTA	948
3.	IDAHO	614
	IOWA	614
5.	NEBRASKA	559
6.	ARKANSAS	474
7.	KENTUCKY	337
8.	NORTH CAROLINA	313
9.	NEW MEXICO	266
10.	MINNESOTA	256
11.	KANSAS	234
12.	VERMONT	233
13.	MONTANA	228
14.	OKLAHOMA	220
15.	WASHINGTON	216
16.	CALIFORNIA	215
17.	MISSISSIPPI	197
18.	GEORGIA	195
19.	WYOMING	194
20.	ALABAMA	193
21.	OREGON	191
22.	HAWAII	151
	UNITED STATES	**144**
23.	TEXAS	135
24.	DELAWARE	130
25.	COLORADO	122
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	113
27.	ARIZONA	112
28.	FLORIDA	110
	MISSOURI	110
30.	MAINE	102
31.	ILLINOIS	94
32.	LOUISIANA	92
33.	UTAH	85
34.	INDIANA	82
35.	PENNSYLVANIA	77
36.	WISCONSIN	76
37.	MARYLAND	69
38.	VIRGINIA	68
39.	OHIO	66
40.	CONNECTICUT	59
41.	TENNESSEE	49
42.	MICHIGAN	47
43.	NEVADA	41
44.	NEW YORK	33
45.	NEW JERSEY	32
46.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	28
47.	ALASKA	22
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	16
49.	RHODE ISLAND	15
50.	WEST VIRGINIA	4
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002).

D-11. AVERAGE EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD, 2000 ($)

1.	CONNECTICUT	71,439
2.	NEW JERSEY	64,491
3.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	61,032
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	60,103
5.	ALASKA	58,182
6.	MARYLAND	57,802
7.	HAWAII	57,140
8.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	56,940
9.	ILLINOIS	56,934
10.	WASHINGTON	56,296
11.	CALIFORNIA	55,615
12.	NEW YORK	54,886
13.	DELAWARE	53,486
14.	VIRGINIA	53,150
15.	PENNSYLVANIA	52,089
16.	COLORADO	51,581
17.	TEXAS	51,423
18.	MINNESOTA	51,035
19.	NEVADA	51,017
20.	NEBRASKA	50,816
	UNITED STATES	**50,801**
21.	RHODE ISLAND	50,362
22.	SOUTH DAKOTA	49,617
23.	MICHIGAN	48,787
24.	WYOMING	48,440
25.	UTAH	48,375
26.	NORTH DAKOTA	48,074
27.	INDIANA	47,988
28.	FLORIDA	47,974
29	OHIO	47,544
30.	GEORGIA	47,241
31.	KANSAS	46,908
32.	WISCONSIN	46,776
33.	TENNESSEE	46,564
34.	OREGON	46,217
35.	MISSOURI	46,042
36.	IDAHO	45,650
37.	VERMONT	45,492
38.	IOWA	45,490
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	45,178
40.	ARIZONA	44,042
41.	MAINE	42,812
42.	SOUTH CAROLINA	42,174
43.	LOUISIANA	41,734
44.	ALABAMA	41,577
45.	NEW MEXICO	41,539
46.	KENTUCKY	41,370
47.	ARKANSAS	40,049
48.	OKLAHOMA	39,639
49.	MONTANA	39,601
50.	MISSISSIPPI	38,835
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	37,167
	MEDIAN	48,074
	RANGE	34,271
	SDEV.	7,053
	CV	14

Computed from Sales and Marketing Management (2000).

D-12. TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES PER HOUSEHOLD, 2000 ($)

1.	SOUTH DAKOTA	51,276
2.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	50,031
3.	UTAH	40,866
4.	MINNESOTA	40,086
5.	DELAWARE	40,056
6.	CONNECTICUT	37,912
7.	ALASKA	37,525
8.	MAINE	37,471
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	36,594
10.	OREGON	36,463
11.	TEXAS	36,248
12.	WYOMING	35,585
13.	FLORIDA	35,523
14.	COLORADO	35,383
15.	GEORGIA	35,226
16.	HAWAII	35,032
17.	MICHIGAN	34,672
18.	NEVADA	34,453
19.	ARIZONA	34,394
20.	WISCONSIN	34,263
21.	INDIANA	33,908
22.	TENNESSEE	33,872
23.	NEBRASKA	33,853
24.	WASHINGTON	33,723
25.	VERMONT	33,643
26.	IDAHO	33,630
27.	NORTH CAROLINA	33,474
28.	NORTH DAKOTA	33,422
29.	MISSOURI	33,153
	UNITED STATES	**33,113**
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	33,032
31.	NEW MEXICO	32,882
32.	CALIFORNIA	32,750
33.	ILLINOIS	32,729
34.	OHIO	32,449
35.	MARYLAND	32,341
36.	IOWA	31,888
37.	VIRGINIA	31,432
38.	PENNSYLVANIA	30,754
39.	KANSAS	30,527
40.	LOUISIANA	29,948
41.	KENTUCKY	29,291
42.	MISSISSIPPI	29,013
43.	NEW YORK	28,960
44.	ARKANSAS	28,799
45.	RHODE ISLAND	28,677
46.	MONTANA	28,606
47.	OKLAHOMA	28,538
48.	ALABAMA	27,630
49.	NEW JERSEY	27,145
50.	WEST VIRGINIA	26,156
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	18,793
	MEDIAN	33,630
	RANGE	32,483
	SDEV.	5,226
	CV	16

Computed from Sales and Marketing Management (2000).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Series E—Governmental Revenue

Revenue of state and local governments, principally revenue generated through taxation, is the subject of the tables in Series E. These tables contain comparative information about the amounts and significance of selected tax sources by state, providing insight into the financial resources of government that are available for financing public education.

General revenue, own-source revenue, and tax collections are presented for state and local governments in this series. Revenue data are expressed on a per capita basis or as a proportion of state personal income. The latter expression, found in Tables E-2, E-4, E-8, E-11, E-14, and E-15, indicates that for every $1,000 of personal income in a state, a certain amount of revenue (e.g., sales tax revenue) is generated. This is referred to as the *tax effort* of government units and also can be computed for expenditure categories, as shown in Series G and H.

Tables E-12 through E-15 feature state revenue from general sales and from individual income taxes, expressed on a per capita basis and per $1,000 of state personal income. Please note that low amounts appear for several states, indicating that those taxes are restricted in some fashion. Please consult references on state tax characteristics for clarifying information.

The historical trend of state and local tax collections per $1,000 of personal income is shown in Figure E for 1989–99. State and local shares show little annual variation; given these constant relationships, it is easy to see why economic growth is the key to substantive improvement in education finance (Tables E-4, E-11).

Figure E. Annual State and Local Taxes per $1,000 of Personal Income, 1989–99

Tables E-1 to E-15

E-1. Per Capita General Revenue of all State and Local Governments, 1998–99 ($)

E-2. General Revenue of State and Local Govts from Own Sources, 1998–99, per $1,000 of Personal Income, 1999 ($)

E-3. Per Capita Tax Revenue of State and Local Governments, 1998–99 ($)

E-4. State and Local Tax Revenue in 1998–99 per $1,000 of Personal Income, 1999 ($)

E-5. Per Capita Property Tax Revenue of State and Local Governments, 1998–99 ($)

E-6. Per Capita Property Tax Revenue of Local Governments, 1998–99 ($)

E-7. Property Tax Revenue of State and Local Governments as Percentage of Total Tax Revenue, 1998–99

E-8. State and Local Property Tax Revenue in 1998–99 per $1,000 in Personal Income, 1999 ($)

E-9. Per Capita State Tax Revenue, 1999–2000 ($)

E-10. Per Capita Local Tax Revenue, 1998–99 ($)

E-11. State Tax Revenue in 1999–2000 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 2000 ($)

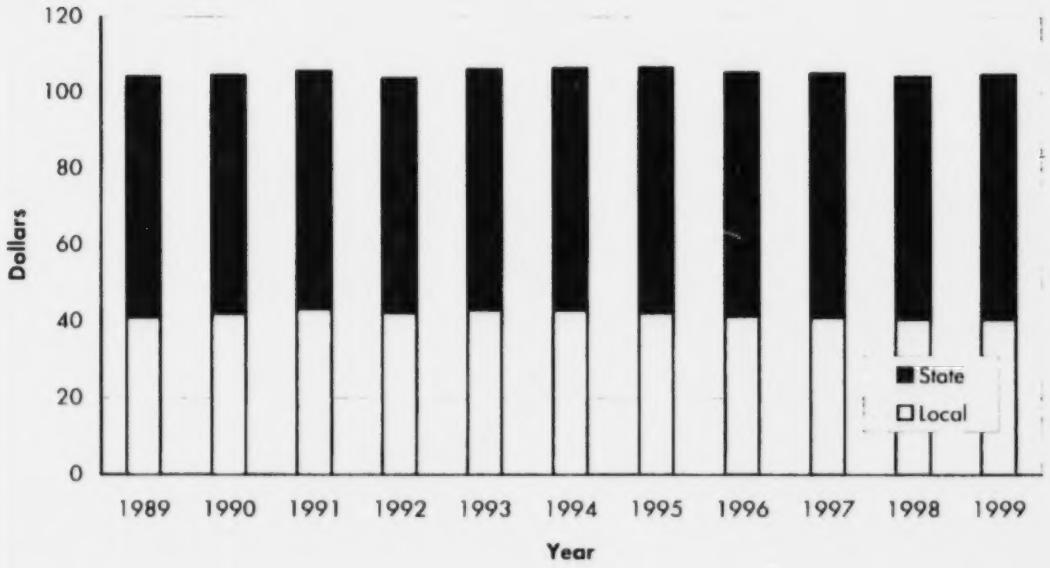
E-12. Per Capita State Individual Income Tax Revenue, 1999–2000 ($)

E-13. Per Capita State General Sales Tax Revenue, 1999–2000 ($)

E-14. State Individual Income Tax Revenue in 1999–2000 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 2000 ($)

E-15. State General Sales Tax Revenue in 1999–2000 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 2000 ($)

Figure E. Annual State and Local Taxes per $1,000 of Personal Income, 1989–99



E-1. PER CAPITA GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1998–99 ($)

1.	ALASKA	12,179
2	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9,564
3	NEW YORK	7,261
4.	WYOMING	7,001
5.	CONNECTICUT	6,351
6.	DELAWARE	6,287
7	MINNESOTA	5,920
8.	NEW JERSEY	5,861
9	MASSACHUSETTS	5,693
10.	HAWAII	5,685
11.	NORTH DAKOTA	5,619
12.	CALIFORNIA	5,544
13.	MAINE	5,500
14.	OREGON	5,454
15.	VERMONT	5,420
16.	WASHINGTON	5,402
17.	RHODE ISLAND	5,337
18.	WISCONSIN	5,334
19.	MICHIGAN	5,292
20.	NEW MEXICO	5,163
	UNITED STATES	**5,139**
21.	MARYLAND	5,010
22.	COLORADO	5,002
23.	MONTANA	4,964
24.	PENNSYLVANIA	4,946
25.	IOWA	4,905
26.	ILLINOIS	4,882
27.	NEBRASKA	4,871
28.	LOUISIANA	4,851
29.	OHIO	4,850
30.	UTAH	4,741
31.	NORTH CAROLINA	4,723
32.	WEST VIRGINIA	4,714
33.	VIRGINIA	4,686
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,629
35.	FLORIDA	4,611
36.	KANSAS	4,609
37.	INDIANA	4,599
38.	GEORGIA	4,583
39.	KENTUCKY	4,574
40.	NEVADA	4,511
41.	MISSISSIPPI	4,498
42.	IDAHO	4,479
43.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,478
44.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4,463
45.	MISSOURI	4,438
46.	TEXAS	4,394
47.	ALABAMA	4,362
48.	OKLAHOMA	4,204
49.	ARIZONA	4,172
50.	TENNESSEE	4,143
51.	ARKANSAS	4,125
	MEDIAN	4,882
	RANGE	8,054
	SDEV	1,357
	CV	26

U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

E-2. GENERAL REVENUE, STATE & LOCAL GOVTS, FROM OWN SOURCES, 1998–99, PER $1,000 PERSONAL INCOME, 1999 ($)

1.	ALASKA	355
2.	WYOMING	196
3.	NEW MEXICO	187
4.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	183
5.	DELAWARE	180
6.	MAINE	177
7.	NEW YORK	176
8.	NORTH DAKOTA	175
9.	UTAH	171
10.	WEST VIRGINIA	170
11.	HAWAII	169
	LOUISIANA	169
13	MISSISSIPPI	168
14.	MINNESOTA	166
	WISCONSIN	166
16	MONTANA	165
17.	IDAHO	162
18.	IOWA	161
	OREGON	161
20	SOUTH CAROLINA	159
21.	VERMONT	158
22.	KENTUCKY	156
	MICHIGAN	156
24.	CALIFORNIA	151
	WASHINGTON	151
	UNITED STATES	**150**
26	INDIANA	150
27.	ARKANSAS	149
	NEBRASKA	149
	OKLAHOMA	149
30.	KANSAS	148
31.	NORTH CAROLINA	147
	OHIO	147
	RHODE ISLAND	147
34.	ALABAMA	146
	FLORIDA	146
36.	NEW JERSEY	144
37.	GEORGIA	142
	PENNSYLVANIA	142
39.	ARIZONA	141
40.	COLORADO	139
41.	CONNECTICUT	138
	MASSACHUSETTS	138
	VIRGINIA	138
44.	NEVADA	137
45.	MISSOURI	136
46.	ILLINOIS	135
	SOUTH DAKOTA	135
	TEXAS	135
49.	MARYLAND	132
50.	TENNESSEE	124
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	119
	MEDIAN	150
	RANGE	236
	SDEV	33
	CV	21

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (1999) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002).

E-3. PER CAPITA TAX REVENUE OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1998–99 ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,217
2.	CONNECTICUT	4,397
3.	NEW YORK	4,351
4.	NEW JERSEY	3,777
5.	MINNESOTA	3,527
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	3,525
7.	WISCONSIN	3,266
8.	HAWAII	3,234
9.	MAINE	3,222
10.	DELAWARE	3,189
11.	MARYLAND	3,151
12.	CALIFORNIA	3,134
13.	WASHINGTON	3,101
14.	RHODE ISLAND	3,074
15.	ILLINOIS	3,072
16.	MICHIGAN	3,022
17.	VERMONT	2,949
	UNITED STATES	**2,922**
18.	PENNSYLVANIA	2,870
19	COLORADO	2,867
20.	OHIO	2,850
21.	ALASKA	2,819
22.	VIRGINIA	2,794
23.	WYOMING	2,758
24	NEVADA	2,734
25.	KANSAS	2,723
26	NEBRASKA	2,712
27.	GEORGIA	2,673
28.	IOWA	2,630
29.	NORTH DAKOTA	2,591
30.	INDIANA	2,577
31.	FLORIDA	2,554
32.	NORTH CAROLINA	2,550
33.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,545
34.	MISSOURI	2,522
35.	OREGON	2,515
36.	UTAH	2,482
37.	NEW MEXICO	2,472
38.	ARIZONA	2,436
39.	KENTUCKY	2,429
40.	TEXAS	2,395
41.	IDAHO	2,382
42.	LOUISIANA	2,361
	WEST VIRGINIA	2,361
44.	SOUTH CAROLINA	2,281
45.	MONTANA	2,273
46.	OKLAHOMA	2,260
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2,204
48.	MISSISSIPPI	2,152
49.	ARKANSAS	2,127
50.	TENNESSEE	2,083
51.	ALABAMA	1,980
	MEDIAN	2,712
	RANGE	3,237
	SDEV	617
	CV	22

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

49 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

E-4. STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUE IN 1998–99 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1999 ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	145
2.	MAINE	133
	NEW YORK	133
4.	WISCONSIN	121
5.	HAWAII	120
6.	NEW MEXICO	118
7.	MINNESOTA	117
8.	VERMONT	115
9.	CONNECTICUT	114
	WEST VIRGINIA	114
11.	NORTH DAKOTA	112
	UTAH	112
13.	RHODE ISLAND	111
14.	DELAWARE	109
	NEW JERSEY	109
16.	MICHIGAN	108
17.	KENTUCKY	107
	MISSISSIPPI	107
19.	CALIFORNIA	106
	LOUISIANA	106
	OHIO	106
	WYOMING	106
	UNITED STATES	**105**
23.	IDAHO	105
	IOWA	105
	MONTANA	105
26.	KANSAS	104
	WASHINGTON	104
28.	MASSACHUSETTS	103
	PENNSYLVANIA	103
30.	ARIZONA	102
	ILLINOIS	102
	NEBRASKA	102
33.	ARKANSAS	101
	GEORGIA	101
	INDIANA	101
36.	ALASKA	100
	NORTH CAROLINA	100
	OKLAHOMA	100
39.	MARYLAND	99
	SOUTH CAROLINA	99
41.	MISSOURI	98
42.	NEVADA	96
	OREGON	96
44.	COLORADO	95
	FLORIDA	95
	VIRGINIA	95
47.	TEXAS	91
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	90
49.	ALABAMA	87
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	83
	TENNESSEE	83
	MEDIAN	104
	RANGE	62
	SDEV.	12
	CV	11

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau Finances (1999).

E-5. PER CAPITA PROPERTY TAX REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1998–99 ($)

1.	NEW JERSEY	1,715
2.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,648
3.	CONNECTICUT	1,528
4.	NEW YORK	1,311
5.	VERMONT	1,266
6.	RHODE ISLAND	1,236
7.	MAINE	1,221
8.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,192
9.	ALASKA	1,165
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,156
11.	ILLINOIS	1,141
12.	WYOMING	1,062
13.	WISCONSIN	1,036
14.	MONTANA	992
15.	WASHINGTON	986
16.	NEBRASKA	919
17.	MINNESOTA	915
	TEXAS	915
19.	MICHIGAN	890
20.	FLORIDA	882
21.	IOWA	868
	UNITED STATES	**859**
22.	INDIANA	856
23.	OHIO	823
	SOUTH DAKOTA	823
	VIRGINIA	823
26.	COLORADO	808
27.	KANSAS	790
28.	MARYLAND	789
29.	PENNSYLVANIA	788
30.	NORTH DAKOTA	772
31.	CALIFORNIA	759
32.	OREGON	754
33.	ARIZONA	713
34.	GEORGIA	674
35.	NEVADA	652
36.	IDAHO	639
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	623
38.	MISSOURI	594
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	547
40.	UTAH	541
41.	HAWAII	491
	MISSISSIPPI	491
43.	TENNESSEE	476
44.	DELAWARE	450
45.	WEST VIRGINIA	448
46.	KENTUCKY	415
47.	ARKANSAS	365
48.	LOUISIANA	363
49.	OKLAHOMA	360
50.	NEW MEXICO	325
51.	ALABAMA	269
	MEDIAN	808
	RANGE	1,446
	SDEV.	339
	CV	41

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

E-6. PER CAPITA PROPERTY TAX REVENUE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1998–99 ($)

1.	NEW JERSEY	1,715
2.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,648
3.	CONNECTICUT	1,528
4.	NEW YORK	1,311
5.	RHODE ISLAND	1,235
6.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,192
7.	MAINE	1,187
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,156
9.	ILLINOIS	1,124
10.	ALASKA	1,087
11.	WISCONSIN	1,021
12.	NEBRASKA	916
13.	TEXAS	915
14.	MINNESOTA	913
15.	IOWA	868
16.	WYOMING	861
17.	INDIANA	856
18.	SOUTH DAKOTA	823
19.	OHIO	822
20.	FLORIDA	821
21.	VIRGINIA	819
	UNITED STATES	**817**
22.	COLORADO	808
23.	PENNSYLVANIA	773
24.	KANSAS	772
25.	NORTH DAKOTA	768
26.	OREGON	754
27.	MARYLAND	741
28.	MONTANA	738
29.	MICHIGAN	731
30.	GEORGIA	669
31.	ARIZONA	660
32.	CALIFORNIA	644
33.	IDAHO	639
34.	VERMONT	627
35.	SOUTH CAROLINA	621
36.	WASHINGTON	618
37.	NEVADA	609
38.	MISSOURI	591
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	547
40.	UTAH	541
41.	HAWAII	491
42.	MISSISSIPPI	491
43.	TENNESSEE	476
44.	DELAWARE	450
45.	WEST VIRGINIA	446
46.	OKLAHOMA	360
47.	LOUISIANA	357
48.	KENTUCKY	322
49.	NEW MEXICO	304
50.	ALABAMA	232
51.	ARKANSAS	193
	MEDIAN	754
	RANGE	1,521
	SDEV.	339
	CV	43

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

E-7. PROPERTY TAX REVENUE OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TAX REVENUE, 1998–99

1.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	64.8
2.	NEW JERSEY	45.4
3.	MONTANA	43.7
4.	VERMONT	42.9
5.	ALASKA	41.3
6.	RHODE ISLAND	40.2
7.	WYOMING	38.5
8.	TEXAS	38.2
9.	MAINE	37.9
10.	SOUTH DAKOTA	37.3
11.	ILLINOIS	37.1
12.	CONNECTICUT	34.8
13.	FLORIDA	34.5
14.	NEBRASKA	33.9
15.	INDIANA	33.2
16.	IOWA	33.0
17.	MASSACHUSETTS	32.8
18.	WASHINGTON	31.8
19.	WISCONSIN	31.7
20.	NEW YORK	30.1
21.	OREGON	30.0
22.	NORTH DAKOTA	29.8
23.	MICHIGAN	29.5
	UNITED STATES	**29.4**
24.	VIRGINIA	29.4
25.	ARIZONA	29.3
26.	KANSAS	29.0
27.	OHIO	28.9
28.	COLORADO	28.2
29.	PENNSYLVANIA	27.4
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	27.3
31.	IDAHO	26.8
32.	MINNESOTA	25.9
33.	GEORGIA	25.2
34.	MARYLAND	25.0
35.	CALIFORNIA	24.2
36.	NEVADA	23.8
37.	MISSOURI	23.6
38.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	22.9
39.	MISSISSIPPI	22.8
	TENNESSEE	22.8
41.	UTAH	21.8
42.	NORTH CAROLINA	21.5
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	19.0
44.	ARKANSAS	17.1
	KENTUCKY	17.1
46.	OKLAHOMA	15.9
47.	LOUISIANA	15.4
48.	HAWAII	15.2
49.	DELAWARE	14.1
50.	ALABAMA	13.6
51.	NEW MEXICO	13.2
	MEDIAN	29.0
	RANGE	51.6
	SDEV	9.8
	CV	33.7

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

E-8. STATE & LOCAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE IN 1998–99 PER $1,000 IN PERSONAL INCOME, 1999 ($)

1.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	54
2.	MAINE	50
3.	NEW JERSEY	50
4.	VERMONT	49
5.	MONTANA	46
6.	RHODE ISLAND	45
7.	ALASKA	41
8.	WYOMING	41
9.	NEW YORK	40
10.	CONNECTICUT	40
11.	WISCONSIN	38
12.	ILLINOIS	38
13.	TEXAS	35
14.	IOWA	35
15.	NEBRASKA	35
16.	MASSACHUSETTS	34
17.	SOUTH DAKOTA	34
18.	NORTH DAKOTA	33
19.	INDIANA	33
20.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	33
21.	WASHINGTON	33
22.	FLORIDA	33
23.	MICHIGAN	32
	UNITED STATES	**31**
24.	OHIO	31
25.	MINNESOTA	30
26.	KANSAS	30
27.	ARIZONA	30
28.	OREGON	29
29.	PENNSYLVANIA	28
30.	IDAHO	28
31.	VIRGINIA	28
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	27
33.	COLORADO	27
34.	CALIFORNIA	26
35.	GEORGIA	25
36.	MARYLAND	25
37.	MISSISSIPPI	24
38.	UTAH	24
39.	MISSOURI	23
40.	NEVADA	23
41.	WEST VIRGINIA	22
42.	NORTH CAROLINA	21
43.	TENNESSEE	19
44.	KENTUCKY	18
45.	HAWAII	18
46.	ARKANSAS	17
47.	LOUISIANA	16
48.	OKLAHOMA	16
49.	NEW MEXICO	16
50.	DELAWARE	15
51.	ALABAMA	12
	MEDIAN	30
	RANGE	42
	SDEV	10
	CV	33

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

E-9. PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE, 1999–2000 ($)

1.	CONNECTICUT	2,986
2.	HAWAII	2,751
3.	DELAWARE	2,720
4.	MINNESOTA	2,712
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	2,544
6.	CALIFORNIA	2,474
7.	VERMONT	2,435
8.	WISCONSIN	2,344
9.	MICHIGAN	2,290
10.	ALASKA	2,270
11.	NEW YORK	2,199
12.	NEW JERSEY	2,157
13.	WASHINGTON	2,132
14.	MAINE	2,087
15.	NEW MEXICO	2,058
16.	MARYLAND	1,955
17.	WYOMING	1,951
18.	RHODE ISLAND	1,942
	UNITED STATES	**1,922**
19.	KENTUCKY	1,904
20.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,903
21.	NEVADA	1,860
22.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,849
23.	IDAHO	1,837
24.	ILLINOIS	1,835
25.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,829
26.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,826
27.	ARKANSAS	1,822
28.	KANSAS	1,804
29.	VIRGINIA	1,787
30.	UTAH	1,782
31.	IOWA	1,772
32.	NEBRASKA	1,742
33.	OREGON	1,738
34.	OHIO	1,733
35.	OKLAHOMA	1,692
36.	INDIANA	1,662
37.	MISSISSIPPI	1,656
38.	GEORGIA	1,651
39.	COLORADO	1,645
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,591
41.	ARIZONA	1,579
42.	MONTANA	1,564
43.	FLORIDA	1,553
44.	MISSOURI	1,532
45.	LOUISIANA	1,457
46.	ALABAMA	1,448
47.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,372
48.	TENNESSEE	1,360
49.	TEXAS	1,315
50.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,228
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	1,828
	RANGE	1,758
	SDEV	399
	CV	21

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2000).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

E-10. PER CAPITA LOCAL TAX REVENUE, 1998–99 ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,217
2.	NEW YORK	2,301
3.	NEW JERSEY	1,752
4.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,669
5.	CONNECTICUT	1,555
6.	ALASKA	1,370
7.	ILLINOIS	1,356
8.	MARYLAND	1,343
9.	COLORADO	1,313
10.	RHODE ISLAND	1,252
11.	OHIO	1,246
12.	MAINE	1,217
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,193
14.	NEBRASKA	1,151
15.	TEXAS	1,146
16.	VIRGINIA	1,142
	UNITED STATES	**1,130**
17.	GEORGIA	1,124
18.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,109
	WYOMING	1,109
20.	WISCONSIN	1,086
21.	FLORIDA	1,044
22.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,043
23.	KANSAS	1,009
24.	WASHINGTON	989
25.	MISSOURI	982
26.	CALIFORNIA	973
27.	INDIANA	966
	MINNESOTA	966
29.	NEVADA	962
30.	IOWA	961
31.	OREGON	941
32.	ARIZONA	935
33.	LOUISIANA	906
34.	NORTH DAKOTA	872
35.	UTAH	824
36.	MICHIGAN	813
37.	TENNESSEE	807
38.	MONTANA	775
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	733
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	731
41.	OKLAHOMA	684
42.	IDAHO	680
43.	VERMONT	655
44.	ALABAMA	618
45.	HAWAII	617
46.	KENTUCKY	598
47.	DELAWARE	569
48.	NEW MEXICO	561
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	539
50.	MISSISSIPPI	535
51.	ARKANSAS	389
	MEDIAN	973
	RANGE	4,827
	SDEV.	686
	CV	63

U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

E-11. STATE TAX REVENUE IN 1999–2000 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2000 ($)

1.	HAWAII	97
2.	NEW MEXICO	94
3.	VERMONT	89
4.	DELAWARE	86
5.	WEST VIRGINIA	85
6.	MINNESOTA	84
7.	ARKANSAS	82
	WISCONSIN	82
9.	MAINE	81
10.	MISSISSIPPI	79
11.	KENTUCKY	78
12.	MICHIGAN	77
13.	ALASKA	76
	CALIFORNIA	76
	IDAHO	76
	UTAH	76
17.	NORTH DAKOTA	73
18.	CONNECTICUT	72
19.	NORTH CAROLINA	70
	OKLAHOMA	70
	WYOMING	70
22.	MONTANA	68
23.	IOWA	67
	MASSACHUSETTS	67
	WASHINGTON	67
26.	RHODE ISLAND	66
27.	KANSAS	65
	SOUTH CAROLINA	65
	UNITED STATES	**64**
29.	LOUISIANA	63
	NEBRASKA	63
	NEW YORK	63
32.	ARIZONA	62
	NEVADA	62
	OREGON	62
	PENNSYLVANIA	62
36.	ALABAMA	61
	INDIANA	61
	OHIO	61
39.	GEORGIA	58
40.	ILLINOIS	57
	MARYLAND	57
	NEW JERSEY	57
	VIRGINIA	57
44.	MISSOURI	56
45.	FLORIDA	55
46.	TENNESSEE	51
47.	COLORADO	50
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	48
49.	TEXAS	47
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	41
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	66
	RANGE	56
	SDEV.	12
	CV	18

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2000) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002).

E-12. PER CAPITA STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REVENUE, 1999–2000 ($)

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,424
2.	NEW YORK	1,222
3.	OREGON	1,198
4.	CALIFORNIA	1,168
5.	CONNECTICUT	1,167
6.	MINNESOTA	1,128
7.	WISCONSIN	1,110
8.	VIRGINIA	965
9.	DELAWARE	935
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	896
11.	HAWAII	878
12.	MARYLAND	871
13.	NEW JERSEY	856
14.	COLORADO	846
15.	MAINE	845
16.	RHODE ISLAND	791
17.	GEORGIA	777
18.	IDAHO	746
19.	UTAH	740
20.	OHIO	726
21.	MICHIGAN	724
22.	VERMONT	709
	UNITED STATES	**693**
23.	KANSAS	693
24.	NEBRASKA	686
25.	KENTUCKY	668
26.	IOWA	646
27.	MISSOURI	635
28.	OKLAHOMA	619
29.	INDIANA	617
30.	ILLINOIS	615
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	610
32.	MONTANA	572
33.	PENNSYLVANIA	551
34.	ARKANSAS	550
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	534
36.	NEW MEXICO	484
37.	ALABAMA	466
38.	ARIZONA	447
39.	LOUISIANA	354
	MISSISSIPPI	354
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	309
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	53
43.	TENNESSEE	32
	ALASKA	n.a.
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	FLORIDA	n.a.
	NEVADA	n.a.
	SOUTH DAKOTA	n.a.
	TEXAS	n.a.
	WASHINGTON	n.a.
	WYOMING	n.a.

U.S. Census Bureau (2000).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

E-13. PER CAPITA STATE GENERAL SALES TAX REVENUE, 1999–2000 ($)

1.	WASHINGTON	1,313
2.	HAWAII	1,268
3.	CONNECTICUT	1,004
4.	NEVADA	972
5.	FLORIDA	939
6.	NEW MEXICO	826
7.	MISSISSIPPI	820
8.	TENNESSEE	782
9.	MICHIGAN	771
10.	MINNESOTA	757
11.	WYOMING	747
12.	ARIZONA	708
13.	CALIFORNIA	693
14.	TEXAS	672
15.	MAINE	665
16.	NEW JERSEY	655
17.	WISCONSIN	654
18.	KANSAS	648
19.	SOUTH DAKOTA	646
20.	ARKANSAS	638
21.	UTAH	637
	UNITED STATES	**621**
22.	SOUTH CAROLINA	613
23.	NEBRASKA	601
24.	RHODE ISLAND	593
25.	INDIANA	589
	IOWA	589
27.	IDAHO	577
28.	PENNSYLVANIA	575
29.	GEORGIA	566
30.	MASSACHUSETTS	562
31.	OHIO	552
32.	KENTUCKY	537
33.	ILLINOIS	515
34.	NORTH DAKOTA	514
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	507
36.	MISSOURI	498
37.	MARYLAND	472
38.	LOUISIANA	461
39.	NEW YORK	451
40.	COLORADO	430
41.	NORTH CAROLINA	419
42.	OKLAHOMA	418
43.	ALABAMA	383
44.	VERMONT	354
45.	VIRGINIA	349
	ALASKA	n.a.
	DELAWARE	n.a.
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MONTANA	n.a.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	n.a.
	OREGON	n.a.

U.S. Census Bureau (2000) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002).

E-14. STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REVENUE IN 1999–2000 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2000 ($)

1.	OREGON	43
2.	WISCONSIN	39
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	37
4.	CALIFORNIA	36
5.	MINNESOTA	35
	NEW YORK	35
7.	MAINE	33
	NORTH CAROLINA	33
9.	HAWAII	31
	IDAHO	31
	UTAH	31
	VIRGINIA	31
13.	DELAWARE	30
14.	CONNECTICUT	28
	KENTUCKY	28
16.	GEORGIA	27
	RHODE ISLAND	27
18.	MARYLAND	26
	OHIO	26
	OKLAHOMA	26
	VERMONT	26
22.	ARKANSAS	25
	COLORADO	25
	KANSAS	25
	MONTANA	25
	NEBRASKA	25
	SOUTH CAROLINA	25
28.	IOWA	24
	MICHIGAN	24
	WEST VIRGINIA	24
	UNITED STATES	**23**
31.	INDIANA	23
	MISSOURI	23
	NEW JERSEY	23
34.	NEW MEXICO	22
35.	ALABAMA	20
36.	ILLINOIS	19
	PENNSYLVANIA	19
38.	ARIZONA	17
	MISSISSIPPI	17
40.	LOUISIANA	15
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	12
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2
43.	TENNESSEE	1
	ALASKA	n.a.
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	FLORIDA	n.a.
	NEVADA	n.a.
	SOUTH DAKOTA	n.a.
	TEXAS	n.a.
	WASHINGTON	n.a.
	WYOMING	n.a.

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2000) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002).

E-15. STATE GENERAL SALES TAX REVENUE IN 1999–2000 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2000 ($)

1.	HAWAII	45
2.	WASHINGTON	41
3.	MISSISSIPPI	39
4.	NEW MEXICO	38
5.	FLORIDA	33
6.	NEVADA	32
7.	TENNESSEE	30
8.	ARKANSAS	29
9.	ARIZONA	28
10.	UTAH	27
	WYOMING	27
12.	MAINE	26
	MICHIGAN	26
14.	SOUTH CAROLINA	25
	SOUTH DAKOTA	25
16.	CONNECTICUT	24
	IDAHO	24
	TEXAS	24
19.	KANSAS	23
	MINNESOTA	23
	WEST VIRGINIA	23
	WISCONSIN	23
23.	INDIANA	22
	IOWA	22
	KENTUCKY	22
	NEBRASKA	22
	UNITED STATES	**21**
27.	CALIFORNIA	21
	NORTH DAKOTA	21
29.	GEORGIA	20
	LOUISIANA	20
	OHIO	20
	RHODE ISLAND	20
33.	PENNSYLVANIA	19
34.	MISSOURI	18
35.	NEW JERSEY	17
	OKLAHOMA	17
37.	ALABAMA	16
	ILLINOIS	16
39.	MASSACHUSETTS	15
	NORTH CAROLINA	15
41.	MARYLAND	14
42.	COLORADO	13
	NEW YORK	13
	VERMONT	13
45.	VIRGINIA	11
	ALASKA	n.a.
	DELAWARE	n.a.
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MONTANA	n.a.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	n.a.
	OREGON	n.a.

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2000) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Series F—School Revenue

Series F tables compare states on their sources of public school revenue. Funds received by public school districts from federal, state, and local sources are listed for each state and are expressed in relation to the number of students in each state and to the state's personal income and according to the percentage distribution across the three government sources.

Tables F-5 and F-6 examine each state's relative position with regard to school revenues per $1,000 of state personal income. These measures, as with the examples in Series E, make it easier to compare the effort of government units to provide financial support for public school programs through measurement of that support with the common denominator of personal income.

Please see page 95 for additional information provided by the state education departments to help explain data reported for their states in Series F tables.

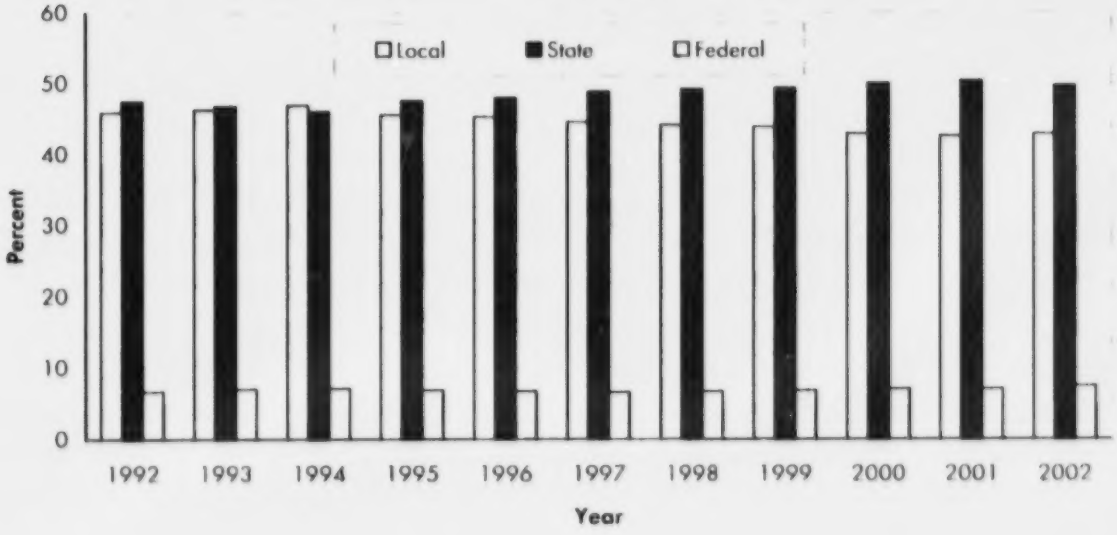
Figure F displays school revenues by source—state, local, and federal. Throughout the past 10 years, state and local governments have each provided between 43 and 50 percent of the total. The federal contribution has ranged from 6.6 to 7.5 percent over that same period of time (Tables F-8, F-10, and F-12).

Figure F. Annual School Revenue by Source, 1992–2002

Tables F-1 to F-13

F-1. Public School Revenue per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2000–01 (Revised) ($)
F-2. Public School Revenue per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2001–02 ($)
F-3. Public School Revenue per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2000–01 (Revised) ($)
F-4. Public School Revenue per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2001–02 ($)
F-5. Public School Revenue in 1999–2000 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 2000 ($)
F-6. State and Local Revenue for Public Schools in 1999–2000 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 2000 ($)
F-7. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Local Governments, 2000–01 (Revised)
F-8. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Local Governments, 2001–02
F-9. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from State Governments, 2000–01 (Revised)
F-10. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from State Governments, 2001–02
F-11. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Federal Government, 2000–01 (Revised)
F-12. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Federal Government, 2001–02
F-13. Local Public School Revenue as a Percentage of Combined State and Local School Revenue, 2001–02

Figure F. Annual School Revenue by Source, 1992–2002



F-1. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2000–01 (REVISED) ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,192
2.	NEW YORK	11,890
3.	CONNECTICUT	11,516
4.	NEW JERSEY	11,257
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	10,117
6.	DELAWARE	10,052
7.	VERMONT	9,926
8.	WISCONSIN	9,468
9.	MARYLAND	9,437
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	9,318 *
11.	ALASKA	9,238
12.	OHIO	9,212
13.	HAWAII	9,167
14.	INDIANA	9,042 *
15.	WYOMING	8,983
16.	MINNESOTA	8,865
17.	ILLINOIS	8,761 *
18.	MAINE	8,716
19.	CALIFORNIA	8,556
20.	VIRGINIA	8,544 *
21.	RHODE ISLAND	8,507 *
22.	GEORGIA	8,487
	UNITED STATES	**8,411** *
23.	WEST VIRGINIA	8,384
24.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,310
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	8,260
26.	OREGON	8,110
27.	MICHIGAN	8,059
28.	MISSOURI	7,901
29.	WASHINGTON	7,855
30.	IOWA	7,756
31.	KANSAS	7,601
32.	TEXAS	7,560
33.	NEW MEXICO	7,487
34.	COLORADO	7,423
35.	FLORIDA	7,385
36.	MONTANA	7,362
37.	KENTUCKY	7,347
38.	NEVADA	6,999
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,971
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	6,913 *
41.	LOUISIANA	6,745
42.	NEBRASKA	6,692
43.	ARIZONA	6,585
44.	OKLAHOMA	6,482
45.	IDAHO	6,430
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	6,408
47.	ARKANSAS	6,119
48.	ALABAMA	6,025 *
49.	MISSISSIPPI	5,981
50.	TENNESSEE	5,879
51.	UTAH	5,738
	MEDIAN	8,110
	RANGE	6,454
	SDEV	1,555
	CV	19

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003)

F-2. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2001–02 ($)

1.	NEW YORK	12,335
2.	CONNECTICUT	12,077
3.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11,308
4.	NEW JERSEY	10,963
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	10,777
6.	VERMONT	10,624
7.	DELAWARE	10,590 *
8.	HAWAII	10,203
9.	WYOMING	10,171
10.	WISCONSIN	9,706
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	9,572 *
12.	ILLINOIS	9,387 *
13.	ALASKA	9,267
14.	OHIO	9,254
15.	MINNESOTA	9,237
16.	MAINE	9,206
17.	INDIANA	9,191 *
18.	VIRGINIA	9,184 *
19.	MARYLAND	9,160
20.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,915
21.	GEORGIA	8,881
22.	RHODE ISLAND	8,769 *
	UNITED STATES	**8,608** *
23.	SOUTH CAROLINA	8,552 *
24.	OREGON	8,535
25.	CALIFORNIA	8,400
26.	MISSOURI	8,345
27.	IOWA	8,137
28.	WASHINGTON	8,121
29.	WEST VIRGINIA	7,987
30.	KANSAS	7,948
31.	TEXAS	7,859
32.	MICHIGAN	7,812 *
33.	MONTANA	7,804
34.	COLORADO	7,734 *
35.	NEW MEXICO	7,705
36.	KENTUCKY	7,545
37.	NEVADA	7,325
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7,305
39.	LOUISIANA	7,253
40.	NEBRASKA	7,233
41.	FLORIDA	7,226
42.	NORTH CAROLINA	7,219 *
43.	ARIZONA	6,911
44.	NORTH DAKOTA	6,829
45.	IDAHO	6,611
46.	OKLAHOMA	6,504
47.	ARKANSAS	6,335
48.	MISSISSIPPI	6,278
49.	ALABAMA	6,229 *
50.	UTAH	5,993
51.	TENNESSEE	5,982
	MEDIAN	8,345
	RANGE	6,353
	SDEV	1,565
	CV	18

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003)

F-3. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 2000–01 (REVISED) ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,364
2.	NEW YORK	12,580 *
3.	CONNECTICUT	12,135
4.	NEW JERSEY	11,847
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	11,121
6.	DELAWARE	10,893
7.	ALASKA	10,863
8.	VERMONT	10,672
9.	WISCONSIN	10,327
10.	OHIO	10,122
11.	MARYLAND	10,093
12.	PENNSYLVANIA	10,079 *
13.	INDIANA	9,798 *
14.	WYOMING	9,661
15.	ILLINOIS	9,632 *
16.	MINNESOTA	9,565
17.	MAINE	9,404
18.	RHODE ISLAND	9,294 *
19.	OREGON	9,220
20.	HAWAII	9,205
21.	VIRGINIA	9,121 *
22.	GEORGIA	9,106
23.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,083
24.	WEST VIRGINIA	9,049
	UNITED STATES	**9,023** *
25.	CALIFORNIA	8,935
26.	MICHIGAN	8,661
27.	MISSOURI	8,648
28.	SOUTH CAROLINA	8,619
29.	KANSAS	8,511
30.	WASHINGTON	8,416
31.	NEW MEXICO	8,318
32.	IOWA	8,278
33.	TEXAS	8,137
34.	MONTANA	8,128
35.	KENTUCKY	8,065
36.	COLORADO	8,004
37.	FLORIDA	7,912
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	7,531 *
39.	NEVADA	7,477
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7,323
41.	LOUISIANA	7,309
42.	NEBRASKA	7,226
43.	ARIZONA	7,001
44.	OKLAHOMA	6,955
45.	IDAHO	6,842
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	6,755
47.	ARKANSAS	6,554
48.	MISSISSIPPI	6,380
49.	TENNESSEE	6,303
50.	ALABAMA	6,262 *
51.	UTAH	6,098
	MEDIAN	8,661
	RANGE	7,267
	SDEV	1,698
	CV	19

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

F-4. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 2001–02 ($)

1.	NEW YORK	12,837 *
2.	CONNECTICUT	12,753
3.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,348
4.	VERMONT	11,963
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	11,718
6	NEW JERSEY	11,557
7.	DELAWARE	11,125 *
8.	HAWAII	11,058
9.	WYOMING	10,938
10.	ALASKA	10,892
11.	WISCONSIN	10,761
12.	PENNSYLVANIA	10,404 *
13.	ILLINOIS	10,307 *
14.	OHIO	10,124
15.	INDIANA	9,996 *
16.	MINNESOTA	9,935
17.	MAINE	9,934
18.	VIRGINIA	9,833 *
19.	MARYLAND	9,764
20.	OREGON	9,746
21.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,580
22.	GEORGIA	9,529
23.	RHODE ISLAND	9,445 *
	UNITED STATES	**9,223** *
24.	MISSOURI	9,131
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	9,003 *
26.	KANSAS	8,930
27.	CALIFORNIA	8,721
28.	WASHINGTON	8,703
29.	MONTANA	8,648
30.	IOWA	8,607
31.	WEST VIRGINIA	8,585
32.	NEW MEXICO	8,561
33.	TEXAS	8,460
34.	MICHIGAN	8,415 *
35.	COLORADO	8,340 *
36.	KENTUCKY	8,268
37.	NEVADA	8,201
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	7,907 *
39	LOUISIANA	7,800
40	NEBRASKA	7,791
41.	FLORIDA	7,754
42.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7,720
43	ARIZONA	7,255
44.	NORTH DAKOTA	7,183
45.	IDAHO	7,036
46.	OKLAHOMA	6,967
47.	ARKANSAS	6,755
48	MISSISSIPPI	6,689
49.	ALABAMA	6,479 *
50.	TENNESSEE	6,405
51.	UTAH	6,398
	MEDIAN	8,930
	RANGE	6,440
	SDEV	1,708
	CV	19

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

F-5. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE IN 1999–2000 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2000 ($)

1.	ALASKA	64
2.	WEST VIRGINIA	59
3.	VERMONT	57
	WYOMING	57
5.	NEW MEXICO	56
6	MONTANA	53
7.	INDIANA	51
	WISCONSIN	51
9	SOUTH CAROLINA	50
10.	GEORGIA	49
	MAINE	49
	TEXAS	49
	UTAH	49
14	MISSISSIPPI	48
	OHIO	48
16.	IDAHO	47
	NEW YORK	47
18.	IOWA	46
	KANSAS	46
	LOUISIANA	46
21.	DELAWARE	45
	MINNESOTA	45
	PENNSYLVANIA	45 *
	UNITED STATES	**44** *
24.	ARKANSAS	44
	CONNECTICUT	44
	KENTUCKY	44
	NEW JERSEY	44
	OKLAHOMA	44
	OREGON	44
	SOUTH DAKOTA	44
31.	MICHIGAN	43
	MISSOURI	43
	RHODE ISLAND	43
34	ILLINOIS	42
	NORTH DAKOTA	42
36.	ARIZONA	41
	CALIFORNIA	41
	HAWAII	41
	MARYLAND	41
40.	VIRGINIA	40
	WASHINGTON	40
42.	ALABAMA	39
	NEBRASKA	39
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	39
45	MASSACHUSETTS	38
	NEVADA	38
	NORTH CAROLINA	38 *
48.	FLORIDA	37
49.	COLORADO	36
50.	TENNESSEE	34
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	32
	MEDIAN	44
	RANGE	31
	SDEV	6
	CV	14

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002).

F-6. STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1999–2000 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2000 ($)

1.	ALASKA	56
2.	VERMONT	53
	WYOMING	53
4.	WEST VIRGINIA	52
5.	INDIANA	48
	NEW MEXICO	48
	WISCONSIN	48
8	MONTANA	47
9.	GEORGIA	46
	MAINE	46
	SOUTH CAROLINA	46
12.	NEW YORK	45
	OHIO	45
	TEXAS	45
	UTAH	45
16.	IOWA	44
17.	IDAHO	43
	KANSAS	43
	MINNESOTA	43
	PENNSYLVANIA	43 *
21.	CONNECTICUT	42
	NEW JERSEY	42
	UNITED STATES	**41** *
23.	DELAWARE	41
	LOUISIANA	41
	MISSISSIPPI	41
	OREGON	41
	RHODE ISLAND	41
28.	ARKANSAS	40
	KENTUCKY	40
	MICHIGAN	40
	MISSOURI	40
32.	ILLINOIS	39
	MARYLAND	39
	OKLAHOMA	39
	SOUTH DAKOTA	39
36.	CALIFORNIA	38
	VIRGINIA	38
38.	ARIZONA	37
	HAWAII	37
	NEBRASKA	37
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	37
	NORTH DAKOTA	37
	WASHINGTON	37
44.	MASSACHUSETTS	36
	NEVADA	36
46.	ALABAMA	35
	NORTH CAROLINA	35 *
48.	COLORADO	34
	FLORIDA	34
50.	TENNESSEE	31
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	27
	MEDIAN	41
	RANGE	29
	SDEV	6
	CV	14

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

F-7. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2000–01 (REVISED)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	88.0
2.	NEVADA	66.6
3.	ILLINOIS	61.1 *
4.	RHODE ISLAND	58.5 *
5.	NEW JERSEY	58.0
6.	MARYLAND	56.6
7.	MISSOURI	55.9
8.	PENNSYLVANIA	54.4 *
9.	NEBRASKA	53.8
10.	CONNECTICUT	53.5
11.	COLORADO	53.1
12.	SOUTH DAKOTA	52.5
13.	OHIO	50.6
	VIRGINIA	50.6 *
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	49.2
16.	NEW YORK	49.1
17.	TEXAS	48.7
18.	MAINE	47.5
19.	GEORGIA	46.0
20.	NORTH DAKOTA	45.4
21.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	44.9
22.	IOWA	43.8
23.	TENNESSEE	43.7
24.	FLORIDA	42.7
	UNITED STATES	**42.6** *
25.	INDIANA	42.6 *
26.	WISCONSIN	41.8
27.	ARIZONA	41.7
28.	WYOMING	41.3
29.	MONTANA	40.9
30.	LOUISIANA	39.8
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	38.2
32.	OREGON	34.7
33.	UTAH	34.2
34.	MINNESOTA	32.7
35.	KANSAS	31.7
36.	MISSISSIPPI	30.7
	OKLAHOMA	30.7
38.	IDAHO	30.6
39.	CALIFORNIA	29.9
40.	ARKANSAS	29.6
41.	KENTUCKY	29.4
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	28.3
43.	WASHINGTON	27.8
44.	ALABAMA	26.2 *
45.	DELAWARE	25.0
46.	ALASKA	23.9
47.	NORTH CAROLINA	21.8 *
48.	VERMONT	21.7
49.	MICHIGAN	19.4
50.	NEW MEXICO	15.0
51.	HAWAII	1.8
	MEDIAN	41.8
	RANGE	86.2
	SDEV.	14.9
	CV	36.4

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

F-8. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2001–02

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	85.4
2.	NEVADA	66.1
3.	NEW JERSEY	61.4
4.	ILLINOIS	59.8 *
5.	MARYLAND	59.0
6.	RHODE ISLAND	58.8 *
7.	MISSOURI	56.8
8.	PENNSYLVANIA	54.7 *
9.	COLORADO	54.1 *
10.	CONNECTICUT	53.3
11.	NEBRASKA	52.3
12.	OHIO	50.9
13.	TEXAS	50.4
14.	SOUTH DAKOTA	49.9
15.	VIRGINIA	49.7 *
16.	MAINE	49.6
17.	NEW YORK	48.5
18.	MASSACHUSETTS	48.3
19.	NORTH DAKOTA	45.5
20.	FLORIDA	45.0
	GEORGIA	45.0
22.	IOWA	44.5
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	44.5
	UNITED STATES	**42.9** *
24.	WYOMING	42.5
25.	ARIZONA	42.4
26.	TENNESSEE	41.6
27.	INDIANA	41.5 *
28.	MONTANA	40.9
29.	WISCONSIN	40.8
30.	LOUISIANA	38.4
	SOUTH CAROLINA	38.4 *
32.	OREGON	34.7
33.	UTAH	34.2
34.	OKLAHOMA	33.4
35.	MINNESOTA	33.1
36.	KANSAS	32.3
37.	CALIFORNIA	31.0
38.	MISSISSIPPI	30.7
39.	IDAHO	30.2
40.	ARKANSAS	29.3
41.	KENTUCKY	29.2
42.	WASHINGTON	27.6
43.	ALABAMA	26.6 *
44.	DELAWARE	24.7 *
45.	ALASKA	23.9
46.	VERMONT	22.3
47.	NORTH CAROLINA	20.9 *
48.	WEST VIRGINIA	20.4
49.	MICHIGAN	17.0 *
50.	NEW MEXICO	12.9
51.	HAWAII	1.7
	MEDIAN	41.6
	RANGE	83.8
	SDEV.	15.1
	CV	37.2

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

F-9. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS, 2000–01 (REVISED)

1.	HAWAII	89.8
2.	MICHIGAN	75.0
3.	VERMONT	72.3
4.	NEW MEXICO	71.2
5.	NORTH CAROLINA	70.6 *
6.	DELAWARE	66.9
7.	WASHINGTON	64.3
8.	ALASKA	63.5
9.	ALABAMA	63.4 *
10.	MINNESOTA	62.5
11.	ARKANSAS	62.2
12.	KANSAS	61.8
13.	CALIFORNIA	61.7
14.	IDAHO	61.5
15.	KENTUCKY	61.0
16.	WEST VIRGINIA	60.2
17.	OKLAHOMA	59.1
18.	UTAH	58.3
19.	OREGON	57.7
20.	MISSISSIPPI	55.2
21.	SOUTH CAROLINA	53.9
22.	WISCONSIN	53.1
23.	INDIANA	52.2 *
24.	IOWA	50.9
25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	50.7
	UNITED STATES	**50.4** *
26.	WYOMING	50.1
27.	ARIZONA	50.0
28.	LOUISIANA	48.6
29.	FLORIDA	48.4
30.	GEORGIA	47.6
	MONTANA	47.6
32.	TENNESSEE	46.9
33.	NEW YORK	46.5
34.	MAINE	45.9
35.	MASSACHUSETTS	45.1
36.	VIRGINIA	43.8 *
37.	OHIO	43.1
38.	NORTH DAKOTA	42.3
	TEXAS	42.3
40.	CONNECTICUT	41.5
41.	COLORADO	41.3
42.	NEBRASKA	40.7
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	40.4 *
44.	NEW JERSEY	38.8
45.	RHODE ISLAND	37.4 *
46.	MARYLAND	37.0
	MISSOURI	37.0
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	35.3
49.	ILLINOIS	30.8 *
50.	NEVADA	28.3
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	50.4
	RANGE	61.5
	SDEV.	12.5
	CV	23.9

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

F-10. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS, 2001–02

1.	HAWAII	89.3
2.	MICHIGAN	77.7 *
3.	NEW MEXICO	74.1
4.	NORTH CAROLINA	71.4 *
	VERMONT	71.4
6.	WEST VIRGINIA	67.4
7.	DELAWARE	67.2 *
8.	WASHINGTON	63.8
9.	ALASKA	63.5
10.	ALABAMA	63.1 *
11.	ARKANSAS	62.4
12.	MINNESOTA	61.3
13.	IDAHO	61.1
14.	KENTUCKY	60.6
15.	KANSAS	60.2
16.	CALIFORNIA	59.0
17.	UTAH	58.3
18.	OREGON	57.1
19.	OKLAHOMA	54.7
20.	MISSISSIPPI	54.1
21.	WISCONSIN	53.7
22.	SOUTH CAROLINA	53.6 *
23.	INDIANA	52.9 *
24.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	50.8
	UNITED STATES	**49.7** *
25.	IOWA	49.6
26.	ARIZONA	49.3
27.	WYOMING	49.2
28.	LOUISIANA	49.1
29.	TENNESSEE	47.9
30.	GEORGIA	47.8
31.	MONTANA	47.6
32.	NEW YORK	47.1
33.	MASSACHUSETTS	46.4
34.	FLORIDA	45.1
35.	VIRGINIA	44.6 *
36.	MAINE	43.6
37.	OHIO	43.1
38.	NORTH DAKOTA	42.0
39.	CONNECTICUT	41.8
40.	NEBRASKA	41.6
41.	TEXAS	40.5
42.	COLORADO	40.4 *
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	40.2 *
44.	RHODE ISLAND	37.4 *
45.	NEW JERSEY	36.0
	SOUTH DAKOTA	36.0
47.	MARYLAND	35.8
48.	MISSOURI	35.4
49.	ILLINOIS	31.7 *
50.	NEVADA	28.5
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	49.5
	RANGE	60.7
	SDEV.	12.8
	CV	24.6

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

F-11. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2000–01 (REVISED)

1.	MISSISSIPPI	14.1
2.	NEW MEXICO	13.8
3.	ALASKA	12.5
4.	NORTH DAKOTA	12.4
5.	SOUTH DAKOTA	12.1
6.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.0
7.	LOUISIANA	11.7
8.	MONTANA	11.5
	WEST VIRGINIA	11.5
10.	ALABAMA	10.3 *
11.	OKLAHOMA	10.2
12.	KENTUCKY	9.7
13.	TENNESSEE	9.5
14.	FLORIDA	8.9
	TEXAS	8.9
16.	WYOMING	8.6
17.	CALIFORNIA	8.4
	HAWAII	8.4
19.	ARIZONA	8.3
20.	ARKANSAS	8.2
	DELAWARE	8.2
22.	ILLINOIS	8.0 *
23.	IDAHO	7.9
	SOUTH CAROLINA	7.9
	WASHINGTON	7.9
26.	NORTH CAROLINA	7.7 *
27.	OREGON	7.6
28.	UTAH	7.5
	UNITED STATES	**7.1** *
29.	MISSOURI	7.0
30.	MAINE	6.6
31.	KANSAS	6.5
32.	GEORGIA	6.4
	MARYLAND	6.4
34.	OHIO	6.2
35.	VERMONT	6.0
36.	MASSACHUSETTS	5.7
	VIRGINIA	5.7 *
38.	COLORADO	5.6
39.	MICHIGAN	5.5
	NEBRASKA	5.5
41.	IOWA	5.3
42.	INDIANA	5.2 *
	PENNSYLVANIA	5.2 *
44.	NEVADA	5.1
45.	CONNECTICUT	5.0
	WISCONSIN	5.0
47.	MINNESOTA	4.9
48.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4.5
49.	NEW YORK	4.4
50.	RHODE ISLAND	4.1 *
51.	NEW JERSEY	3.2
	MEDIAN	7.7
	RANGE	10.9
	SDEV.	2.7
	CV	34.7

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

F-12. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001–02

1.	MISSISSIPPI	15.3
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	14.6
3.	SOUTH DAKOTA	14.1
4.	NEW MEXICO	13.0
5.	LOUISIANA	12.6
6.	ALASKA	12.5
	NORTH DAKOTA	12.5
8.	WEST VIRGINIA	12.1
9.	OKLAHOMA	11.9
10.	MONTANA	11.5
11.	TENNESSEE	10.5
12.	ALABAMA	10.4 *
13.	KENTUCKY	10.3
14.	CALIFORNIA	10.0
15.	FLORIDA	9.9
16.	HAWAII	9.1
17.	TEXAS	9.0
18.	WASHINGTON	8.7
19.	IDAHO	8.6
20.	ILLINOIS	8.5 *
21.	ARIZONA	8.3
	WYOMING	8.3
23.	ARKANSAS	8.2
	OREGON	8.2
25.	DELAWARE	8.1 *
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	7.9 *
27.	MISSOURI	7.8
28.	NORTH CAROLINA	7.7 *
	UNITED STATES	**7.5** *
29.	KANSAS	7.5
	UTAH	7.5
31.	GEORGIA	7.1
32.	MAINE	6.8
33.	VERMONT	6.3
34.	NEBRASKA	6.1
35.	OHIO	6.0
36.	IOWA	5.9
37.	VIRGINIA	5.7 *
38.	INDIANA	5.6 *
	MINNESOTA	5.6
40.	COLORADO	5.5 *
	WISCONSIN	5.5
42.	MASSACHUSETTS	5.4
	NEVADA	5.4
44.	MICHIGAN	5.3 *
45.	MARYLAND	5.2
46.	PENNSYLVANIA	5.1 *
47.	CONNECTICUT	4.9
48.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4.7
49.	NEW YORK	4.4
50.	RHODE ISLAND	3.8 *
51.	NEW JERSEY	2.6
	MEDIAN	7.9
	RANGE	12.6
	SDEV.	3.0
	CV	36.9

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

59
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

F-13. LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF COMBINED STATE & LOCAL SCHOOL REVENUE, 2001–02

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	100.0
2.	NEVADA	69.8
3.	ILLINOIS	65.4 *
4.	NEW JERSEY	63.0
5.	MARYLAND	62.2
6.	MISSOURI	61.6
7.	RHODE ISLAND	61.1 *
8.	SOUTH DAKOTA	58.1
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	57.7 *
10.	COLORADO	57.3 *
11.	CONNECTICUT	56.1
12.	NEBRASKA	55.7
13	TEXAS	55.4
14.	OHIO	54.1
15.	MAINE	53.2
16.	VIRGINIA	52.7 *
17.	NORTH DAKOTA	51.9
18.	MASSACHUSETTS	51.0
19.	NEW YORK	50.7
20.	FLORIDA	49.9
21.	GEORGIA	48.5
22.	IOWA	47.2
23.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	46.7
24.	TENNESSEE	46.5
	UNITED STATES	**46.3** *
25.	ARIZONA	46.3
	WYOMING	46.3
27.	MONTANA	46.2
28.	INDIANA	43.9 *
	LOUISIANA	43.9
30.	WISCONSIN	43.2
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	41.7 *
32.	OKLAHOMA	37.9
33.	OREGON	37.8
34.	UTAH	37.0
35.	MISSISSIPPI	36.2
36.	MINNESOTA	35.1
37.	KANSAS	34.9
38.	CALIFORNIA	34.4
39.	IDAHO	33.1
40.	KENTUCKY	32.5
41.	ARKANSAS	32.0
42.	WASHINGTON	30.2
43.	ALABAMA	29.6 *
44.	ALASKA	27.3
45.	DELAWARE	26.9 *
46.	VERMONT	23.8
47.	WEST VIRGINIA	23.3
48.	NORTH CAROLINA	22.6 *
49.	MICHIGAN	17.9 *
50	NEW MEXICO	14.8
51.	HAWAII	1.8
	MEDIAN	46.3
	RANGE	98.2
	SDEV.	16.4
	CV	37.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Series G—Government Expenditures

State and local government spending characteristics provide useful comparative information about the resources, needs, and priorities for public services. Expenditures for government programs vary across states for many reasons, and state-by-state comparisons should be made while keeping the particular factors for each state in mind—demographic, economic, and political factors are but a few.

Tables in Series G describe spending by state governments and by state and local governments combined. Expenditure data are expressed on a per capita basis, allowing closer comparison of the differences in levels and objects of state government spending, as well as their positions relative to the U.S. average. Use of state personal income in selected tables provides an opportunity to compare the relative "effort" of government units to fund various types of programs, including public education.

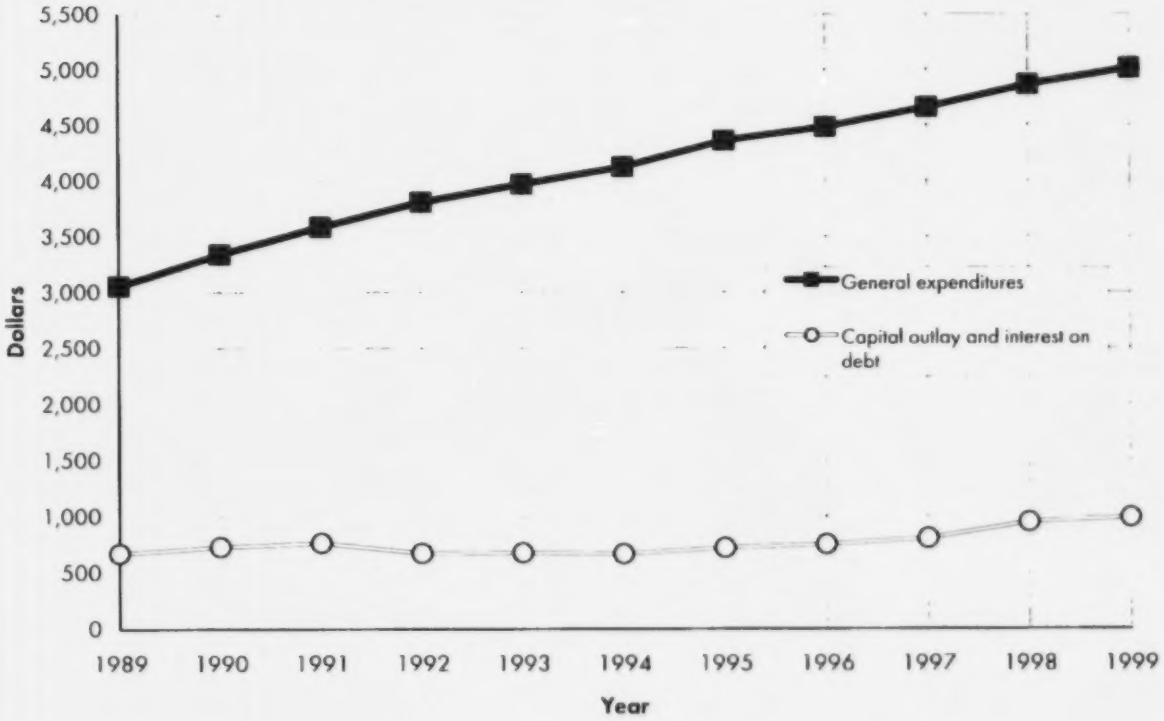
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments are shown in Figure G. General expenditures increased by 64 percent from 1989 to 1999, whereas capital outlay and interest on debt increased 46.7 percent. Adjusted for inflation, they increased 22 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively. Over this same period, the ratio of general expenditures to capital outlay and debt has increased from 4.5 to 1 to 5.1 to 1. Education expenditures are included in these totals (Tables G-3, G-10, G-11).

Figure G. Annual Per Capita State and Local Government Expenditures, 1989–99

Tables G-1 to G-12

G-1. Per Capita Total General Expenditures of State Governments for all Functions, 1999–2000 ($)
G-2. State Government General Expenditures in 1999–2000 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 2000 ($)
G-3. Per Capita Direct General Expenditures of State and Local Governments, 1998–99 ($)
G-4. State and Local Government Direct General Expenditures in 1998–99, per $1,000 of Personal Income in 1999 ($)
G-5. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Public Welfare, 1998–99 ($)
G-6. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Health and Hospitals, 1998–99 ($)
G-7. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Police and Fire Protection, 1998–99 ($)
G-8. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Corrections, 1998–99 ($)
G-9. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Highways, 1998–99 ($)
G-10. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Capital Outlay, 1998–99 ($)
G-11. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Interest on Debt, 1998–99 ($)
G-12. Ratio of State and Local General Revenue to Total General Government Expenditures, 1998–99

Figure G. Annual Per Capita State and Local Government Expenditures, 1989–99



G-1. PER CAPITA GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL FUNCTIONS, 1999–2000 ($)

1.	ALASKA	9,525
2.	VERMONT	5,037
3.	DELAWARE	4,991
4.	HAWAII	4,930
5.	WYOMING	4,563
6.	NEW MEXICO	4,390
7.	CONNECTICUT	4,362
8.	MINNESOTA	4,264
9.	NEW YORK	4,248
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	4,225
11.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,001
12.	CALIFORNIA	3,962
13.	MICHIGAN	3,925
14.	OREGON	3,845
15.	WISCONSIN	3,813
16.	RHODE ISLAND	3,805
17.	MAINE	3,804
18.	WASHINGTON	3,724
19.	MONTANA	3,686
20.	IOWA	3,595
21.	WEST VIRGINIA	3,590
22.	UTAH	3,563
23.	SOUTH CAROLINA	3,538
24.	MISSISSIPPI	3,532
25.	KENTUCKY	3,512
	UNITED STATES	**3,428**
26.	PENNSYLVANIA	3,415
27.	NORTH CAROLINA	3,384
28.	ARKANSAS	3,354
29.	NEW JERSEY	3,347
30.	LOUISIANA	3,308
31.	MARYLAND	3,263
32.	ALABAMA	3,238
33.	NEBRASKA	3,236
34.	VIRGINIA	3,194
35.	OHIO	3,184
36.	INDIANA	3,156
37.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,143
38.	IDAHO	3,121
39.	KANSAS	3,116
40.	ILLINOIS	2,971
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2,951
42.	ARIZONA	2,928
43.	COLORADO	2,903
44.	MISSOURI	2,831
45.	GEORGIA	2,821
46.	TENNESSEE	2,781
47.	NEVADA	2,687
48.	FLORIDA	2,658
49.	OKLAHOMA	2,650
50.	TEXAS	2,611
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	3,464
	RANGE	6,914
	SDEV	1,048
	CV	29

U.S. Census Bureau (2000)

G-2. STATE GOVERNMENT GENERAL EXPENDITURES IN 1999–2000 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2000 ($)

1.	ALASKA	318
2.	NEW MEXICO	201
3.	VERMONT	184
4.	HAWAII	174
5.	MISSISSIPPI	168
6.	WEST VIRGINIA	164
	WYOMING	164
8.	MONTANA	161
9.	NORTH DAKOTA	160
10.	DELAWARE	158
11.	ARKANSAS	151
	UTAH	151
13.	MAINE	148
14.	KENTUCKY	145
	SOUTH CAROLINA	145
16.	LOUISIANA	142
17.	OREGON	138
18.	ALABAMA	136
19.	IOWA	135
20.	WISCONSIN	134
21.	MICHIGAN	133
22.	MINNESOTA	132
23.	RHODE ISLAND	130
24.	IDAHO	129
25.	NORTH CAROLINA	125
26.	CALIFORNIA	122
27.	NEW YORK	121
28.	WASHINGTON	117
29.	INDIANA	116
	NEBRASKA	116
	UNITED STATES	**115**
31.	ARIZONA	115
	PENNSYLVANIA	115
33.	SOUTH DAKOTA	114
34.	KANSAS	113
	OHIO	113
36.	MASSACHUSETTS	111
37.	OKLAHOMA	110
38.	CONNECTICUT	105
	TENNESSEE	105
40.	MISSOURI	103
41.	VIRGINIA	102
42.	GEORGIA	99
43.	MARYLAND	96
44.	FLORIDA	94
45.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	93
	TEXAS	93
47.	ILLINOIS	92
48.	NEVADA	90
49.	NEW JERSEY	89
50.	COLORADO	87
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	123
	RANGE	231
	SDEV	38
	CV	29

U.S. Census Bureau (2000) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002)

G-3. PER CAPITA DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1998–99 ($)

1.	ALASKA	11,410
2.	NEW YORK	8,490
3.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	8,122
4.	WYOMING	7,197
5.	WASHINGTON	6,875
6.	OREGON	6,456
7.	NEW JERSEY	6,125
8.	WISCONSIN	5,907
9.	RHODE ISLAND	5,877
10.	NORTH DAKOTA	5,875
11.	NEW MEXICO	5,851
12.	NEBRASKA	5,849
13.	CONNECTICUT	5,815
14.	DELAWARE	5,785
15.	MINNESOTA	5,779
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	5,751
17.	HAWAII	5,693
18.	UTAH	5,615
19.	NEVADA	5,603
20.	OHIO	5,599
21.	MASSACHUSETTS	5,541
22.	VERMONT	5,524
23.	TENNESSEE	5,434
24.	CALIFORNIA	5,399
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,323
26.	NORTH CAROLINA	5,309
27.	MONTANA	5,277
28.	WEST VIRGINIA	5,181
29.	MICHIGAN	5,108
30.	VIRGINIA	5,071
31.	MAINE	5,042
32.	IOWA	5,033
	UNITED STATES	**5,012**
33.	TEXAS	4,880
34.	ILLINOIS	4,833
35.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,820
36.	MISSOURI	4,780
37.	COLORADO	4,749
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4,736
39.	LOUISIANA	4,734
	MARYLAND	4,734
41.	MISSISSIPPI	4,576
42.	OKLAHOMA	4,551
43.	FLORIDA	4,545
44.	ALABAMA	4,542
45.	KANSAS	4,505
46.	KENTUCKY	4,495
47.	GEORGIA	4,453
48.	INDIANA	4,407
49.	IDAHO	4,398
50.	ARIZONA	4,041
51.	ARKANSAS	4,020
	MEDIAN	5,309
	RANGE	7,390
	SDEV	1,236
	CV	23

U.S. Census Bureau (1999)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

G-4. STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURES IN 1998–99, PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1999 ($)

1.	ALASKA	406
2.	NEW MEXICO	280
3.	WYOMING	275
4.	NEW YORK	260
5.	NORTH DAKOTA	255
6.	UTAH	253
7.	WEST VIRGINIA	250
8.	OREGON	246
9.	MONTANA	245
10.	SOUTH CAROLINA	232
11.	WASHINGTON	230
12.	MISSISSIPPI	227
13.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	226
14.	NEBRASKA	220
15.	WISCONSIN	219
16.	TENNESSEE	217
17.	VERMONT	215
18.	LOUISIANA	213
	RHODE ISLAND	213
20.	HAWAII	211
21.	MAINE	208
	NORTH CAROLINA	208
	OHIO	208
24.	PENNSYLVANIA	206
25.	OKLAHOMA	202
26.	IOWA	201
27.	ALABAMA	200
28.	KENTUCKY	198
29.	DELAWARE	197
30.	NEVADA	196
31.	IDAHO	194
32.	SOUTH DAKOTA	193
33.	MINNESOTA	192
34.	ARKANSAS	190
35.	TEXAS	186
36.	MISSOURI	185
37.	MICHIGAN	183
38.	CALIFORNIA	182
	UNITED STATES	**180**
39.	NEW JERSEY	177
40.	VIRGINIA	173
41.	INDIANA	172
	KANSAS	172
43.	ARIZONA	169
	FLORIDA	169
45.	GEORGIA	168
46.	MASSACHUSETTS	161
47.	ILLINOIS	160
48.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	158
49.	COLORADO	157
50.	CONNECTICUT	151
51.	MARYLAND	149
	MEDIAN	201
	RANGE	257
	SDEV.	43
	CV	21

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

G-5. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE, 1998–99 ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,187
2.	NEW YORK	1,486
3.	MINNESOTA	1,129
4.	MAINE	1,123
5.	ALASKA	1,103
6.	RHODE ISLAND	1,002
7.	NORTH DAKOTA	966
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	925
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	922
10.	WEST VIRGINIA	921
11.	VERMONT	909
12.	KENTUCKY	895
13.	CONNECTICUT	865
14.	OREGON	816
15.	CALIFORNIA	810
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	807
17.	HAWAII	790
18.	WASHINGTON	789
19.	SOUTH CAROLINA	788
20.	OHIO	781
21.	WISCONSIN	774
	UNITED STATES	**771**
22.	TENNESSEE	767
23.	NEW MEXICO	764
24.	ALABAMA	729
25.	MISSISSIPPI	722
26.	ARKANSAS	718
27.	NORTH CAROLINA	716
28.	IOWA	712
29.	ILLINOIS	700
30.	MARYLAND	699
31.	MISSOURI	685
32.	NEW JERSEY	682
33.	LOUISIANA	668
34.	NEBRASKA	663
35.	MICHIGAN	652
36.	DELAWARE	649
37.	INDIANA	644
38.	GEORGIA	612
	UTAH	612
40.	COLORADO	610
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	595
42.	VIRGINIA	578
43.	MONTANA	569
44.	IDAHO	565
45.	FLORIDA	561
46.	TEXAS	548
47.	WYOMING	510
48.	OKLAHOMA	506
49.	KANSAS	484
50.	NEVADA	440
51.	ARIZONA	375
	MEDIAN	718
	RANGE	1,812
	SDEV.	283
	CV	37

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

G-6. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR HEALTH & HOSPITALS, 1998–99 ($)

1.	WYOMING	911
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	894
3.	ALABAMA	730
4.	SOUTH CAROLINA	711
5.	LOUISIANA	690
6.	MISSISSIPPI	682
7.	NORTH CAROLINA	667
8.	NEW YORK	583
9.	IOWA	555
10.	WASHINGTON	551
11.	TENNESSEE	524
12.	CALIFORNIA	500
13.	NEW MEXICO	468
14.	CONNECTICUT	457
15.	GEORGIA	456
16.	HAWAII	453
	UNITED STATES	**428**
17.	MICHIGAN	428
	OREGON	428
19.	IDAHO	427
20.	FLORIDA	419
21.	INDIANA	411
22.	ARKANSAS	407
23.	ALASKA	401
24.	TEXAS	399
25.	OHIO	395
26.	MISSOURI	378
27.	KANSAS	375
28.	OKLAHOMA	367
29.	MINNESOTA	354
30.	NEVADA	349
31.	VIRGINIA	347
32.	MASSACHUSETTS	346
33.	ILLINOIS	338
34.	DELAWARE	336
35.	MONTANA	333
36.	UTAH	328
37.	NEBRASKA	318
38.	MAINE	311
39.	WISCONSIN	302
40.	PENNSYLVANIA	294
41.	WEST VIRGINIA	285
42.	KENTUCKY	273
43.	NEW JERSEY	248
44.	COLORADO	236
45.	RHODE ISLAND	233
46.	MARYLAND	230
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	202
48.	ARIZONA	197
49.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	128
50.	VERMONT	101
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	81
	MEDIAN	378
	RANGE	830
	SDEV.	180
	CV	44

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

G-7. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR POLICE & FIRE PROTECTION, 1998–99 ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	732
2.	NEW YORK	403
3.	ALASKA	385
4.	CALIFORNIA	344
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	339
6.	NEVADA	335
7.	FLORIDA	319
8.	RHODE ISLAND	316
9.	ILLINOIS	310
10.	NEW JERSEY	309
11.	CONNECTICUT	306
12.	ARIZONA	283
13.	OREGON	280
14.	MARYLAND	278
	WISCONSIN	278
	UNITED STATES	**267**
16.	OHIO	263
17.	NEW MEXICO	261
18.	WASHINGTON	258
19.	HAWAII	257
20.	COLORADO	256
21.	LOUISIANA	244
22.	WYOMING	242
23.	MISSOURI	238
24.	MICHIGAN	232
25.	VIRGINIA	231
26.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	222
27.	KANSAS	221
28.	TENNESSEE	219
29.	DELAWARE	218
	MINNESOTA	218
31.	UTAH	217
32.	NORTH CAROLINA	211
33.	TEXAS	209
34.	IDAHO	208
35.	GEORGIA	207
36.	PENNSYLVANIA	206
37.	NEBRASKA	202
38.	ALABAMA	200
39.	SOUTH CAROLINA	195
40.	MISSISSIPPI	191
41.	INDIANA	190
42.	OKLAHOMA	189
43.	IOWA	184
44.	MAINE	182
45.	MONTANA	179
46.	ARKANSAS	169
47.	KENTUCKY	159
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	154
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	153
50.	VERMONT	142
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	117
	MEDIAN	222
	RANGE	615
	SDEV.	93
	CV	37

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

G-8. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR CORRECTIONS, 1998–99 ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	514
2.	DELAWARE	260
3.	ALASKA	247
4.	NEW YORK	225
5.	NEVADA	210
6.	OREGON	206
7.	FLORIDA	198
8.	CALIFORNIA	195
9.	WYOMING	192
10.	COLORADO	186
11.	MICHIGAN	184
12.	TEXAS	182
13.	PENNSYLVANIA	174
	WASHINGTON	174
	WISCONSIN	174
16.	MARYLAND	173
17.	ARIZONA	169
	NEW JERSEY	169
19.	VIRGINIA	166
	UNITED STATES	**163**
20.	IDAHO	162
	NEW MEXICO	162
22.	UTAH	161
23.	GEORGIA	160
24.	CONNECTICUT	155
25.	LOUISIANA	151
26.	OHIO	149
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	141
28.	NORTH CAROLINA	139
29.	MONTANA	135
	RHODE ISLAND	135
31.	OKLAHOMA	130
32.	MASSACHUSETTS	128
33.	KENTUCKY	125
34.	ILLINOIS	124
35.	KANSAS	117
36.	MISSOURI	115
37.	MINNESOTA	113
38.	HAWAII	111
39.	INDIANA	109
40.	ARKANSAS	106
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	104
42.	TENNESSEE	103
43.	MISSISSIPPI	101
	NEBRASKA	101
45.	IOWA	96
46.	ALABAMA	92
47.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	88
48.	WEST VIRGINIA	85
49.	MAINE	84
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	74
51.	VERMONT	65
	MEDIAN	149
	RANGE	449
	SDEV.	68
	CV	44

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

G-9. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS, 1998–99 ($)

1.	ALASKA	1,197
2.	WYOMING	804
3.	NORTH DAKOTA	641
4.	SOUTH DAKOTA	630
5.	NEW MEXICO	626
6.	IOWA	551
7.	MONTANA	536
8.	VERMONT	523
9.	DELAWARE	501
10.	KANSAS	500
11.	NEVADA	496
12.	NEBRASKA	470
13.	WEST VIRGINIA	462
14.	MINNESOTA	456
15.	WISCONSIN	448
16.	MASSACHUSETTS	431
17.	COLORADO	418
18.	IDAHO	411
19.	MAINE	404
	MISSISSIPPI	404
21.	UTAH	397
22.	KENTUCKY	393
23.	VIRGINIA	387
24.	WASHINGTON	376
25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	375
26.	OREGON	365
27.	LOUISIANA	347
	NEW YORK	347
29.	ARIZONA	346
	MISSOURI	346
	UNITED STATES	**333**
31.	HAWAII	333
32.	CONNECTICUT	327
	OKLAHOMA	327
34.	ARKANSAS	324
35.	FLORIDA	321
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	316
37.	OHIO	314
38.	ILLINOIS	309
39.	GEORGIA	308
	PENNSYLVANIA	308
41.	MICHIGAN	307
42.	INDIANA	302
43.	TENNESSEE	300
44.	RHODE ISLAND	287
45.	NEW JERSEY	286
46.	TEXAS	285
47.	ALABAMA	282
48.	MARYLAND	280
49.	SOUTH CAROLINA	260
50.	CALIFORNIA	220
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	177
	MEDIAN	365
	RANGE	1,020
	SDEV.	164
	CV	40

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

65
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

G-10. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, 1998–99 ($)

1.	ALASKA	1,954
2.	WYOMING	1,206
3.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,184
4.	WASHINGTON	1,099
5.	NEVADA	1,053
6.	UTAH	908
7.	NEW YORK	906
8.	ARIZONA	875
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	865
10.	NEBRASKA	855
11.	MINNESOTA	850
12.	OREGON	826
13.	COLORADO	818
	DELAWARE	818
15.	GEORGIA	809
16.	IOWA	792
17.	HAWAII	789
18.	TENNESSEE	773
19.	FLORIDA	746
20.	KENTUCKY	736
21.	WISCONSIN	724
	UNITED STATES	**711**
22.	SOUTH DAKOTA	705
23.	NORTH CAROLINA	695
24.	ILLINOIS	691
25.	NEW MEXICO	686
26.	KANSAS	682
27.	NORTH DAKOTA	679
28.	MONTANA	677
29.	CALIFORNIA	676
30.	TEXAS	662
31.	OHIO	661
32.	MISSISSIPPI	660
33.	LOUISIANA	656
34.	MICHIGAN	646
35.	VIRGINIA	639
36.	SOUTH CAROLINA	633
37.	MARYLAND	629
38.	MISSOURI	597
39.	IDAHO	589
40.	INDIANA	576
	NEW JERSEY	576
42.	ALABAMA	572
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	566
44.	CONNECTICUT	555
45.	OKLAHOMA	511
46.	ARKANSAS	499
47.	WEST VIRGINIA	485
48.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	477
49.	VERMONT	430
50.	RHODE ISLAND	413
51.	MAINE	387
	MEDIAN	682
	RANGE	1,567
	SDEV	250
	CV	34

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Series H—School Expenditures

Expenditures for elementary and secondary schools and for higher education can serve as indicators of state and local government "effort" to fund these services. Measures used to compare states on spending for education include current expenditures per student in Fall Enrollment (ENR) or Average Daily Attendance (ADA). In Section H, school expenditure data are displayed in relation to state population and state personal income and as percentages of total state expenditures or as proportions of national averages.

Expenditure data are shown for elementary and secondary (K–12) schools. Knowledge about public education systems and their funding characteristics is required to make fair comparisons of state and local government financial support of education relative to that found in other states. See page 95 for additional information provided by the state education departments.

Combined per capita education expenditures of state and local governments are shown in Figure H. Between 1989 and 1999 expenditures for elementary and secondary education increased 22 percent and higher education expenses increased 20 percent. The ratio of elementary and secondary expenditures to higher education expenditures is 2.8 to 1 (Tables H-7, H-8).

Figure H. Annual per Capita State and Local Expenditures, 1989–99

Tables H-1 to H-19

H-1. Per Capita State Government Expenditures for all Education, 1999–2000 ($)

H-2. State Government Expenditures for all Education in 1998–99 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 1999 ($)

H-3. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for all Education, 1998–99 ($)

H-4. State and Local Government Expenditures for all Education in 1998–99 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 1999 ($)

H-5. State and Local Government Expenditures for all Education as a Percentage of Direct General Expenditures for All Functions, 1998–99

H-6. Local Expenditures as Percentage of State and Local Expenditures for Public Higher Education Institutions, 1998–99

H-7. Per Capita State and Local Government Expenditures for Higher Education, 1998–99 ($)

H-8. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Public K–12 Schools, 1998–99 ($)

H-9. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2000–01 (Revised) ($)

H-10. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment as Percentage of National Average, 2000–01 (Revised)

H-11. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2001–02 ($)

H-12. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment as Percentage of National Average, 2001–02

H-13. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools in 1999–2000 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 2000 ($)

H-14. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2000–01 (Revised) ($)

H-15. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendace as Percentage of National Average, 2000–01 (Revised)

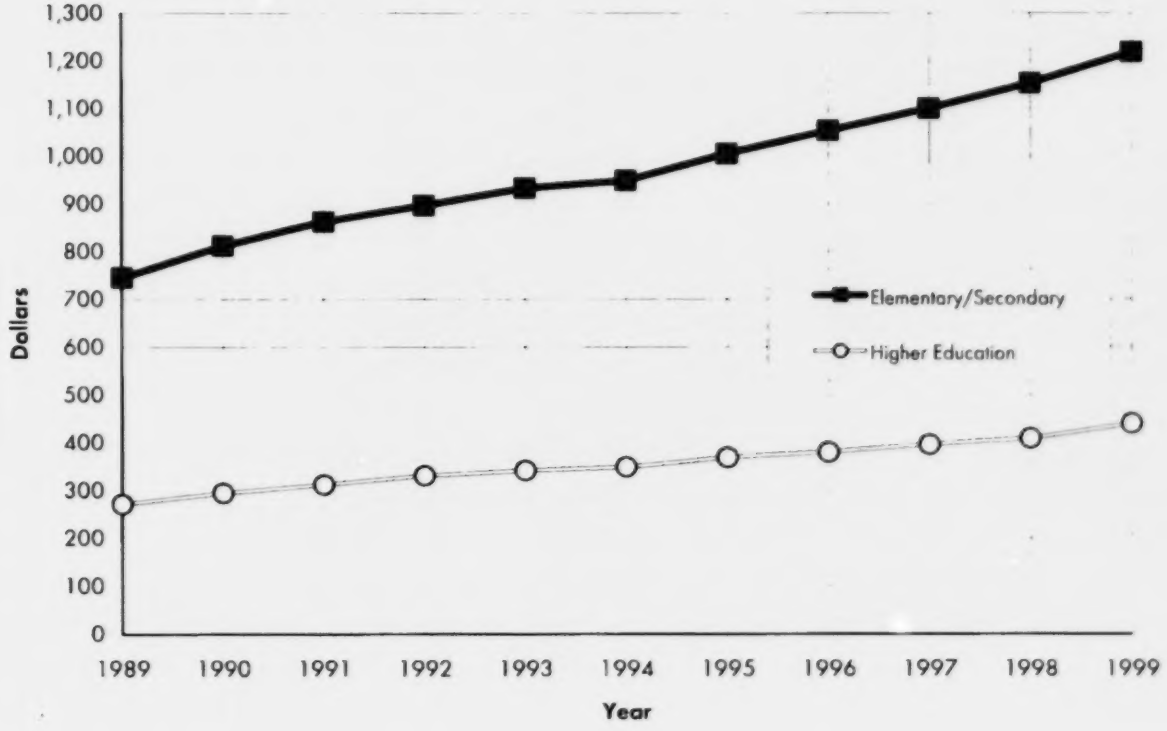
H-16. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2001–02 ($)

H-17. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendance as Percentage of National Average, 2001–02

H-18. Per Capita State and Local Government Capital Spending for Higher Education Institutions, 1998–99 ($)

H-19. Per Capita State and Local Government Capital Spending for Public K–12 Schools, 1998–99 ($)

Figure H. Annual Per Capita State and Local Education Expenditures, 1989–99



H-1. PER CAPITA STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION, 1999–2000 ($)

1.	VERMONT	2,190
2.	ALASKA	2,104
3.	DELAWARE	1,798
4.	MICHIGAN	1,757
5.	NEW MEXICO	1,740
6.	UTAH	1,608
7.	WYOMING	1,598
8.	MINNESOTA	1,579
9.	HAWAII	1,530
10.	WASHINGTON	1,526
11.	ARKANSAS	1,488
12.	CALIFORNIA	1,473
13.	IOWA	1,429
14.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,401
15.	ALABAMA	1,400
16.	WISCONSIN	1,392
17.	KANSAS	1,381
18.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,369
19.	OREGON	1,327
20.	OKLAHOMA	1,314
21.	IDAHO	1,286
22.	KENTUCKY	1,282
23.	GEORGIA	1,278
24.	MONTANA	1,273
25.	INDIANA	1,272
26.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,270
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,249
	UNITED STATES	**1,234**
28.	VIRGINIA	1,232
29.	MISSISSIPPI	1,222
30.	LOUISIANA	1,208
31.	NEBRASKA	1,168
32.	OHIO	1,167
33.	COLORADO	1,153
34.	NEW JERSEY	1,142
35.	CONNECTICUT	1,134
36.	RHODE ISLAND	1,122
37.	TEXAS	1,099
38.	NEW YORK	1,091
39.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,082
40.	NEVADA	1,070
41.	MISSOURI	1,063
42.	MARYLAND	1,055
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,037
44.	ARIZONA	1,019
45.	MAINE	1,008
46.	ILLINOIS	971
47.	TENNESSEE	969
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	913
49.	FLORIDA	899
50.	MASSACHUSETTS	890
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	1,271
	RANGE	1,300
	SDEV	285
	CV	22

U.S. Census Bureau (2000)

H-2. STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION IN 1998–99 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1999 ($)

1.	ALASKA	75
2.	NEW MEXICO	74
3	UTAH	69
4.	VERMONT	68
5.	ARKANSAS	65
6.	WEST VIRGINIA	64
7.	MICHIGAN	59
	WYOMING	59
9.	NORTH DAKOTA	58
10.	ALABAMA	57
	DELAWARE	57
	MONTANA	57
13	MISSISSIPPI	56
14.	HAWAII	55
15	KENTUCKY	54
	OKLAHOMA	54
17.	IDAHO	53
	IOWA	53
	KANSAS	53
20	LOUISIANA	52
	NORTH CAROLINA	52
22	WASHINGTON	49
	WISCONSIN	49
24	MINNESOTA	48
	OREGON	48
	SOUTH CAROLINA	48
27.	GEORGIA	46
	INDIANA	46
29	CALIFORNIA	44
30	NEBRASKA	42
	UNITED STATES	**41**
31.	MAINE	40
	MISSOURI	40
	OHIO	40
	VIRGINIA	40
35	ARIZONA	39
36.	TEXAS	38
37.	NEVADA	37
	RHODE ISLAND	37
	TENNESSEE	37
40.	COLORADO	36
	SOUTH DAKOTA	36
42	PENNSYLVANIA	34
43	FLORIDA	32
44.	MARYLAND	31
45	NEW YORK	30
46.	ILLINOIS	29
	NEW JERSEY	29
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	27
49.	CONNECTICUT	25
50	NEW HAMPSHIRE	19
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	48
	RANGE	56
	SDEV	13
	CV	28

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (1999) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002)

H-3. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL EDUCATION, 1998–99 ($)

1.	ALASKA	2,788
2.	WYOMING	2,172
3.	MICHIGAN	2,143
4.	DELAWARE	2,079
5.	WISCONSIN	2,042
6.	VERMONT	2,038
7.	NEW JERSEY	2,018
8.	MINNESOTA	2,002
9.	NEW YORK	2,000
10	IOWA	1,951
11.	WASHINGTON	1,890
12.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,854
13.	UTAH	1,844
14.	NEW MEXICO	1,842
15.	NEBRASKA	1,832
16.	CONNECTICUT	1,831
17.	OREGON	1,830
18.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,813
19.	MONTANA	1,785
20.	KANSAS	1,781
21.	INDIANA	1,768
22.	MARYLAND	1,745
	UNITED STATES	**1,732**
23.	GEORGIA	1,719
24.	TEXAS	1,718
25.	ILLINOIS	1,715
26.	COLORADO	1,714
27.	RHODE ISLAND	1,706
28.	CALIFORNIA	1,692
29.	OHIO	1,690
30.	VIRGINIA	1,684
31.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,669
32.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,655
33.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,648
34.	MAINE	1,632
35.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,630
36.	ALABAMA	1,619
37.	OKLAHOMA	1,598
38.	IDAHO	1,586
39.	MISSISSIPPI	1,563
40.	LOUISIANA	1,540
41.	MISSOURI	1,539
42.	NEVADA	1,519
	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,519
44.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,512
45.	ARKANSAS	1,503
46.	KENTUCKY	1,488
47.	ARIZONA	1,473
48.	HAWAII	1,470
49.	TENNESSEE	1,422
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,363
51.	FLORIDA	1,353
	MEDIAN	1,714
	RANGE	1,435
	SDEV	250
	CV	14

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (1999)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

H-4. STATE & LOCAL GOVT. EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION, 1998–99, PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1999 ($)

1.	ALASKA	99
2.	NEW MEXICO	88
3.	MONTANA	83
	UTAH	83
	WYOMING	83
6.	WEST VIRGINIA	81
7.	NORTH DAKOTA	80
8.	VERMONT	79
9.	IOWA	78
	MISSISSIPPI	78
11.	MICHIGAN	77
12.	WISCONSIN	76
13.	SOUTH CAROLINA	72
14.	ALABAMA	71
	ARKANSAS	71
	DELAWARE	71
	OKLAHOMA	71
18.	IDAHO	70
	OREGON	70
20.	INDIANA	69
	LOUISIANA	69
	NEBRASKA	69
23.	KANSAS	68
24.	MAINE	67
25.	KENTUCKY	66
	MINNESOTA	66
27.	GEORGIA	65
	PENNSYLVANIA	65
	TEXAS	65
30.	NORTH CAROLINA	64
31.	OHIO	63
	WASHINGTON	63
	UNITED STATES	**62**
33.	ARIZONA	62
	RHODE ISLAND	62
	SOUTH DAKOTA	62
36.	NEW YORK	61
37.	MISSOURI	59
38.	NEW JERSEY	58
	VIRGINIA	58
40.	CALIFORNIA	57
	ILLINOIS	57
	TENNESSEE	57
43.	COLORADO	56
44.	HAWAII	55
	MARYLAND	55
46.	NEVADA	53
47.	FLORIDA	50
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	50
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	48
50.	CONNECTICUT	47
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	38
	MEDIAN	66
	RANGE	61
	SDEV.	12
	CV	17

U.S. Census Bureau (1999)

H-5. STATE & LOCAL GOVT. EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION AS % OF DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNCTIONS, 1998–99

1.	MICHIGAN	42.0
2.	INDIANA	40.1
3.	KANSAS	39.5
4	IOWA	38.8
5.	GEORGIA	38.6
6.	ARKANSAS	37.4
7.	MARYLAND	36.9
	VERMONT	36.9
9.	ARIZONA	36.5
10.	COLORADO	36.1
	IDAHO	36.1
12.	DELAWARE	35.9
13.	ALABAMA	35.7
14.	ILLINOIS	35.5
15.	TEXAS	35.2
16.	OKLAHOMA	35.1
	UNITED STATES	**34.6**
17.	MINNESOTA	34.6
	WISCONSIN	34.6
19.	MISSISSIPPI	34.2
20.	MONTANA	33.8
21.	VIRGINIA	33.2
22.	KENTUCKY	33.1
23.	NEW JERSEY	33.0
24.	UTAH	32.9
25.	LOUISIANA	32.5
26.	MAINE	32.4
27.	MISSOURI	32.2
	WEST VIRGINIA	32.2
29.	SOUTH DAKOTA	32.1
30.	NORTH DAKOTA	31.6
31.	CONNECTICUT	31.5
	NEW MEXICO	31.5
	PENNSYLVANIA	31.5
34.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	31.4
35.	CALIFORNIA	31.3
	NEBRASKA	31.3
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	31.0
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	30.7
39.	OHIO	30.2
	WYOMING	30.2
41.	MASSACHUSETTS	29.9
42.	FLORIDA	29.8
43.	RHODE ISLAND	29.0
44.	OREGON	28.3
45.	WASHINGTON	27.5
46.	NEVADA	27.1
47.	TENNESSEE	26.2
48.	HAWAII	25.8
49.	ALASKA	24.4
50.	NEW YORK	23.6
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16.8
	MEDIAN	32.4
	RANGE	25.2
	SDEV.	4.6
	CV	14.0

U.S. Census Bureau (1999)

H-6. LOCAL EXPENDITURES AS % OF STATE & LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, 1998–99

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	100.0
2.	FLORIDA	37.6
3.	WYOMING	34.4
4	ILLINOIS	33.6
5.	ARIZONA	30.7
6.	OREGON	30.4
7.	CALIFORNIA	29.3
8.	MISSISSIPPI	28.4
9.	KANSAS	26.1
10.	WISCONSIN	25.8
11.	TEXAS	23.5
12.	IOWA	23.0
13.	MISSOURI	22.2
14.	MARYLAND	22.0
15.	NEW JERSEY	20.9
16.	NORTH CAROLINA	20.7
17.	NEW YORK	20.2
18.	NEBRASKA	19.7
19.	MICHIGAN	18.2
	UNITED STATES	**16.4**
20.	NEW MEXICO	15.6
21.	IDAHO	13.2
22.	PENNSYLVANIA	12.2
23.	SOUTH DAKOTA	11.8
24.	OHIO	8.4
25.	COLORADO	4.9
26.	ALASKA	4.2
27.	MONTANA	3.5
	OKLAHOMA	3.5
29.	VIRGINIA	2.1
30.	WEST VIRGINIA	1.2
31.	GEORGIA	1.0
	MASSACHUSETTS	1.0
33.	LOUISIANA	0.8
34.	ALABAMA	0.0
	ARKANSAS	0.0
	CONNECTICUT	0.0
	DELAWARE	0.0
	HAWAII	0.0
	INDIANA	0.0
	KENTUCKY	0.0
	MAINE	0.0
	MINNESOTA	0.0
	NEVADA	0.0
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.0
	NORTH DAKOTA	0.0
	RHODE ISLAND	0.0
	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.0
	TENNESSEE	0.0
	UTAH	0.0
	VERMONT	0.0
	WASHINGTON	0.0
	MEDIAN	4.2
	RANGE	100.0
	SDEV.	17.4
	CV	136.8

U.S. Census Bureau (1999)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

H-7. PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, 1998–99 ($)

1.	DELAWARE	695
2.	UTAH	693
3.	NORTH DAKOTA	678
4.	IOWA	665
5.	NEW MEXICO	633
6.	MICHIGAN	630
7.	NEBRASKA	617
8.	KANSAS	611
9.	WYOMING	598
10.	OREGON	571
11.	HAWAII	567
12.	VERMONT	563
13.	WISCONSIN	553
14.	ALASKA	546
15.	INDIANA	543
16.	WASHINGTON	542
17.	COLORADO	540
18.	MONTANA	529
19.	NORTH CAROLINA	519
20.	MINNESOTA	502
21.	ALABAMA	496
	MISSISSIPPI	496
23.	MARYLAND	478
24.	OKLAHOMA	468
25.	CALIFORNIA	463
26.	KENTUCKY	459
27.	IDAHO	457
28.	ARIZONA	451
29.	VIRGINIA	449
	UNITED STATES	**440**
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	437
	TEXAS	437
32.	WEST VIRGINIA	425
33.	ARKANSAS	424
34.	OHIO	412
35.	LOUISIANA	405
36.	TENNESSEE	391
37.	GEORGIA	390
38.	MISSOURI	387
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	386
40.	PENNSYLVANIA	381
41.	ILLINOIS	374
42.	NEW JERSEY	369
43.	RHODE ISLAND	355
44.	NEVADA	353
45.	MAINE	352
46.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	342
47.	CONNECTICUT	329
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	308
49.	NEW YORK	304
50.	FLORIDA	303
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	145
	MEDIAN	459
	RANGE	551
	SDEV.	117
	CV	25

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

H-8. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS, 1998–99 ($)

1.	ALASKA	2,157
2.	NEW YORK	1,626
3.	NEW JERSEY	1,600
4.	WYOMING	1,472
5.	MICHIGAN	1,458
6.	CONNECTICUT	1,422
7.	WISCONSIN	1,419
8.	MINNESOTA	1,403
9.	VERMONT	1,359
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,303
11.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,261
12.	WASHINGTON	1,256
13.	ILLINOIS	1,247
14.	TEXAS	1,236
15.	RHODE ISLAND	1,225
	UNITED STATES	**1,218**
16	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,218
	GEORGIA	1,218
18.	MAINE	1,206
19.	DELAWARE	1,202
20.	OHIO	1,196
21.	OREGON	1,192
22.	MARYLAND	1,191
23.	IOWA	1,184
24.	VIRGINIA	1,166
25.	CALIFORNIA	1,160
26.	NEBRASKA	1,154
27.	INDIANA	1,151
28.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,145
29.	NEVADA	1,134
	NEW MEXICO	1,134
31.	MONTANA	1,132
32.	COLORADO	1,128
33.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,126
34.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,122
35.	KANSAS	1,106
36.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,091
37.	MISSOURI	1,082
	UTAH	1,082
39.	IDAHO	1,079
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,078
41.	OKLAHOMA	1,069
42.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,046
43.	LOUISIANA	1,034
44.	ALABAMA	1,029
45.	FLORIDA	1,001
46.	TENNESSEE	981
47.	MISSISSIPPI	971
48.	ARIZONA	970
49.	ARKANSAS	961
50.	KENTUCKY	937
51.	HAWAII	884
	MEDIAN	1,154
	RANGE	1,273
	SDEV.	211
	CV	18

U.S. Census Bureau (1999). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-9. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2000–01 (REVISED) ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,345
2.	NEW JERSEY	10,614 *
3.	NEW YORK	10,598 *
4.	CONNECTICUT	10,258
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	9,456
6.	ALASKA	9,410
7.	DELAWARE	9,391
8.	RHODE ISLAND	8,919 *
9.	VERMONT	8,705
10	MAINE	8,354
11.	ILLINOIS	8,293 *
12.	WISCONSIN	8,205
13.	MICHIGAN	8,127 *
14.	WYOMING	8,001
15.	MARYLAND	7,994
16.	WEST VIRGINIA	7,877
17	PENNSYLVANIA	7,865 *
18.	INDIANA	7,567 *
19.	OREGON	7,415
20.	GEORGIA	7,365
21.	MINNESOTA	7,320 *
	UNITED STATES	**7,296** *
22.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7,199 *
23.	KANSAS	7,031
24.	CALIFORNIA	7,018
25.	OHIO	6,952
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	6,782 *
27.	MONTANA	6,726
28.	WASHINGTON	6,720
29.	KENTUCKY	6,718
30.	COLORADO	6,655 *
31.	HAWAII	6,614
32.	TEXAS	6,581
33.	NEW MEXICO	6,524
34.	IOWA	6,434
35.	NEBRASKA	6,395
36.	VIRGINIA	6,384 *
37.	OKLAHOMA	6,326
38.	MISSOURI	6,323
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,269 *
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	6,169 *
41.	FLORIDA	6,086
42.	IDAHO	5,999
43.	LOUISIANA	5,963
44.	NEVADA	5,753
45.	TENNESSEE	5,623
46.	ARKANSAS	5,570
47.	ALABAMA	5,303 *
48.	MISSISSIPPI	5,273
49.	ARIZONA	4,980 *
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,607 *
51.	UTAH	4,475
	MEDIAN	6,782
	RANGE	7,870
	SDEV.	1,621
	CV	22

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

71 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

H-10. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN FALL ENR AS % OF NAT. AVG., 2000–01 (REV.)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	169.2
2.	NEW JERSEY	145.5
3.	NEW YORK	145.3
4.	CONNECTICUT	140.6
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	129.6
6.	ALASKA	129.0
7.	DELAWARE	128.7
8.	RHODE ISLAND	122.2 *
9.	VERMONT	119.3
10.	MAINE	114.5
11.	ILLINOIS	113.7 *
12.	WISCONSIN	112.5
13.	MICHIGAN	111.4
14.	WYOMING	109.7
15.	MARYLAND	109.6
16.	WEST VIRGINIA	108.0
17.	PENNSYLVANIA	107.8 *
18.	INDIANA	103.7 *
19.	OREGON	101.6
20.	GEORGIA	100.9
21.	MINNESOTA	100.3
	UNITED STATES	**100.0** *
22.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	98.7
23.	KANSAS	96.4
24.	CALIFORNIA	96.2
25.	OHIO	95.3
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	93.0
27.	MONTANA	92.2
28.	KENTUCKY	92.1
	WASHINGTON	92.1
30.	COLORADO	91.2
31.	HAWAII	90.7
32.	TEXAS	90.2
33.	NEW MEXICO	89.4
34.	IOWA	88.2
35.	NEBRASKA	87.6
36.	VIRGINIA	87.5 *
37.	MISSOURI	86.7
	OKLAHOMA	86.7
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	85.9
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	84.5 *
41.	FLORIDA	83.4
42.	IDAHO	82.2
43.	LOUISIANA	81.7
44.	NEVADA	78.9
45.	TENNESSEE	77.1
46.	ARKANSAS	76.3
47.	ALABAMA	72.7 *
48.	MISSISSIPPI	72.3
49.	ARIZONA	68.3 *
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	63.1 *
51.	UTAH	61.3
	MEDIAN	93.0
	RANGE	107.9
	SDEV.	22.2
	CV	22.4

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary)

H-11. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2001–02 ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,993
2.	NEW YORK	11,023 *
3.	NEW JERSEY	10,869
4.	CONNECTICUT	10,825
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	10,190
6.	DELAWARE	9,677 *
7.	ALASKA	9,447
8.	RHODE ISLAND	9,394 *
9.	VERMONT	9,352
10.	ILLINOIS	8,914 *
11.	MAINE	8,831
12.	WYOMING	8,813
13.	WISCONSIN	8,604
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	8,426
15.	MICHIGAN	8,343 *
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	8,070 *
17.	INDIANA	7,866 *
18.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7,847
19.	GEORGIA	7,824
20.	OREGON	7,804
21.	MARYLAND	7,658
22.	MINNESOTA	7,567
	UNITED STATES	**7,548** *
23.	KANSAS	7,354
24.	HAWAII	7,353
25.	OHIO	7,204
26.	MONTANA	7,130
27.	KENTUCKY	7,085
28.	CALIFORNIA	7,055
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,012 *
30.	WASHINGTON	6,999
31.	COLORADO	6,912 *
32.	TEXAS	6,850
33.	IOWA	6,819
34.	NEBRASKA	6,811
35.	MISSOURI	6,759
36.	NEW MEXICO	6,705
37.	LOUISIANA	6,560
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,540
39.	IDAHO	6,469
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	6,364 *
41.	VIRGINIA	6,343 *
42.	OKLAHOMA	6,237
43.	FLORIDA	6,143
44.	TENNESSEE	5,947
45.	NEVADA	5,813
46.	ARKANSAS	5,651
47.	MISSISSIPPI	5,469
48.	ALABAMA	5,210 *
49.	ARIZONA	5,099 *
50.	UTAH	4,674
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,612 *
	MEDIAN	7,130
	RANGE	9,382
	SDEV.	1,798
	CV	24

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary)

H-12. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN FALL ENR AS % OF NATIONAL AVG., 2001–02

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	185.4
2.	NEW YORK	146.0 *
3.	NEW JERSEY	144.0
4.	CONNECTICUT	143.4
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	135.0
6.	DELAWARE	128.2 *
7.	ALASKA	125.2
8.	RHODE ISLAND	124.5 *
9.	VERMONT	123.9
10.	ILLINOIS	118.1 *
11.	MAINE	117.0
12.	WYOMING	116.8
13.	WISCONSIN	114.0
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	111.6
15.	MICHIGAN	110.5 *
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	106.9 *
17.	INDIANA	104.2 *
18.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	104.0
19.	GEORGIA	103.7
20.	OREGON	103.4
21.	MARYLAND	101.5
22.	MINNESOTA	100.3
	UNITED STATES	**100.0** *
23.	HAWAII	97.4
	KANSAS	97.4
25.	OHIO	95.4
26.	MONTANA	94.5
27.	KENTUCKY	93.9
28.	CALIFORNIA	93.5
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	92.9 *
30.	WASHINGTON	92.7
31.	COLORADO	91.6 *
32.	TEXAS	90.8
33.	IOWA	90.3
34.	NEBRASKA	90.2
35.	MISSOURI	89.5
36.	NEW MEXICO	88.8
37.	LOUISIANA	86.9
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	86.6
39.	IDAHO	85.7
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	84.3 *
41.	VIRGINIA	84.0 *
42.	OKLAHOMA	82.6
43.	FLORIDA	81.4
44.	TENNESSEE	78.8
45.	NEVADA	77.0
46.	ARKANSAS	74.9
47.	MISSISSIPPI	72.5
48.	ALABAMA	69.0 *
49.	ARIZONA	67.6 *
50.	UTAH	61.9
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	61.1 *
	MEDIAN	94.5
	RANGE	124.3
	SDEV.	23.8
	CV	23.7

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

H-13. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS 1999–2000, PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 2000 ($)

1.	ALASKA	65
2.	WEST VIRGINIA	55
3.	WYOMING	51
4.	VERMONT	50
5.	NEW MEXICO	49
6.	MONTANA	48
7.	MAINE	47
8.	MICHIGAN	45
9.	WISCONSIN	45
10.	RHODE ISLAND	44
11.	IDAHO	44
12.	TEXAS	43
13.	INDIANA	43
14.	MISSISSIPPI	43
15.	NEW YORK	42
16.	ARKANSAS	42
17.	GEORGIA	42
	SOUTH CAROLINA	42
19.	KENTUCKY	41
20.	LOUISIANA	41
21.	NEW JERSEY	41
	OKLAHOMA	41
23.	KANSAS	40
24.	OREGON	40
25.	DELAWARE	40
26.	IOWA	39
27.	ILLINOIS	39
28.	CONNECTICUT	39
29.	OHIO	38
	UNITED STATES	**38** *
30.	PENNSYLVANIA	38 *
31.	SOUTH DAKOTA	38
32.	UTAH	38
33.	MINNESOTA	37
34.	NEBRASKA	36
35.	HAWAII	35
	MASSACHUSETTS	35
37.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	35
38.	MARYLAND	35
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	35 *
40.	CALIFORNIA	34
41.	MISSOURI	34
42.	ALABAMA	34
43.	WASHINGTON	34
44.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	34
45.	TENNESSEE	32
46.	ARIZONA	32 *
47.	NORTH DAKOTA	32 *
48.	VIRGINIA	31
49.	COLORADO	31
	NEVADA	31
51.	FLORIDA	30
	MEDIAN	39
	RANGE	35
	SDEV.	7
	CV	17

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary."

H-14. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN ADA, 2000–01 (REVISED) ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,532
2.	NEW YORK	11,213 *
3.	NEW JERSEY	11,170
4.	ALASKA	11,066
5.	CONNECTICUT	10,810
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	10,395
7.	DELAWARE	10,177
8.	RHODE ISLAND	9,744 *
9.	VERMONT	9,360
10.	ILLINOIS	9,118 *
11.	MAINE	9,013
12.	WISCONSIN	8,950
13.	MICHIGAN	8,734
14.	WYOMING	8,606
15.	MARYLAND	8,549
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	8,507 *
17.	WEST VIRGINIA	8,501
18.	OREGON	8,430
19.	INDIANA	8,200 *
20.	GEORGIA	7,903
21.	MINNESOTA	7,898
22.	KANSAS	7,874
23.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7,869
	UNITED STATES	**7,827** *
24.	OHIO	7,639
25.	MONTANA	7,426
26.	KENTUCKY	7,375
27.	CALIFORNIA	7,329
28.	NEW MEXICO	7,249
29.	WASHINGTON	7,200
30.	COLORADO	7,176
31.	TEXAS	7,083
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,077
33.	MISSOURI	6,921
34.	NEBRASKA	6,905
35.	IOWA	6,866
36.	VIRGINIA	6,815 *
37.	OKLAHOMA	6,787
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	6,720 *
39.	HAWAII	6,641
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,586
41.	FLORIDA	6,520
42.	LOUISIANA	6,461
43.	IDAHO	6,383
44.	NEVADA	6,146
45.	TENNESSEE	6,029
46.	ARKANSAS	5,966
47.	MISSISSIPPI	5,624
48.	ALABAMA	5,512 *
49.	ARIZONA	5,295 *
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,856 *
51.	UTAH	4,755
	MEDIAN	7,375
	RANGE	8,777
	SDEV.	1,802
	CV	23

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-15. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN ADA AS % OF NAT. AVG., 2000–01 (REVISED)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	172.9
2.	NEW YORK	143.3 *
3.	NEW JERSEY	142.7
4.	ALASKA	141.4
5.	CONNECTICUT	138.1
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	132.8
7.	DELAWARE	130.0
8.	RHODE ISLAND	124.5 *
9.	VERMONT	119.6
10.	ILLINOIS	116.5 *
11.	MAINE	115.2
12.	WISCONSIN	114.3
13.	MICHIGAN	111.6
14.	WYOMING	110.0
15.	MARYLAND	109.2
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	108.7 *
17.	WEST VIRGINIA	108.6
18.	OREGON	107.7
19.	INDIANA	104.8 *
20.	GEORGIA	101.0
21.	MINNESOTA	100.9
22.	KANSAS	100.6
23.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	100.5
	UNITED STATES	**100.0** *
24.	OHIO	97.6
25.	MONTANA	94.9
26.	KENTUCKY	94.2
27.	CALIFORNIA	93.6
28.	NEW MEXICO	92.6
29.	WASHINGTON	92.0
30.	COLORADO	91.7
31.	TEXAS	90.5
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	90.4
33.	MISSOURI	88.4
34.	NEBRASKA	88.2
35.	IOWA	87.7
36.	VIRGINIA	87.1 *
37.	OKLAHOMA	86.7
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	85.9 *
39.	HAWAII	84.9
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	84.1
41.	FLORIDA	83.3
42.	LOUISIANA	82.5
43.	IDAHO	81.6
44.	NEVADA	78.5
45.	TENNESSEE	77.0
46.	ARKANSAS	76.2
47.	MISSISSIPPI	71.9
48.	ALABAMA	70.4 *
49.	ARIZONA	67.7 *
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	62.0 *
51.	UTAH	60.8
	MEDIAN	94.2
	RANGE	112.1
	SDEV.	23.0
	CV	23.0

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

H-16. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN ADA, 2001–02 ($)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15,281
2.	NEW YORK	11,472 *
3.	NEW JERSEY	11,458
4.	CONNECTICUT	11,431
5.	ALASKA	11,103
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	11,079
7.	VERMONT	10,531
8.	DELAWARE	10,166 *
9.	RHODE ISLAND	10,118 *
10.	ILLINOIS	9,788 *
11.	WISCONSIN	9,539
12.	MAINE	9,529
13.	WYOMING	9,478
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	9,056
15.	MICHIGAN	8,987 *
16.	OREGON	8,910
17.	PENNSYLVANIA	8,771 *
18.	INDIANA	8,555 *
19.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,432
20.	GEORGIA	8,395
21.	KANSAS	8,262
22.	MARYLAND	8,164
23.	MINNESOTA	8,139
	UNITED STATES	**8,087** *
24.	HAWAII	7,969
25.	MONTANA	7,901
26.	OHIO	7,881
27.	KENTUCKY	7,763
28.	WASHINGTON	7,501
29.	COLORADO	7,453 *
30.	NEW MEXICO	7,450
31.	MISSOURI	7,395
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,381 *
33.	TEXAS	7,374
34.	NEBRASKA	7,336
35.	CALIFORNIA	7,324
36.	IOWA	7,212
37.	LOUISIANA	7,055
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	6,970 *
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,911
40.	IDAHO	6,884
41.	VIRGINIA	6,792 *
42.	OKLAHOMA	6,681
43.	FLORIDA	6,592
44.	NEVADA	6,507
45.	TENNESSEE	6,367
46.	ARKANSAS	6,025
47.	MISSISSIPPI	5,828
48.	ALABAMA	5,419 *
49.	ARIZONA	5,353 *
50.	UTAH	4,989
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,851 *
	MEDIAN	7,881
	RANGE	10,430
	SDEV.	1,976
	CV	24

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-17. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN ADA AS % OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2001–02

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	189.0
2.	NEW YORK	141.9 *
3.	NEW JERSEY	141.7
4.	CONNECTICUT	141.3
5.	ALASKA	137.3
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	137.0
7.	VERMONT	130.2
8.	DELAWARE	125.7 *
9.	RHODE ISLAND	125.1 *
10.	ILLINOIS	121.0 *
11.	WISCONSIN	118.0
12.	MAINE	117.8
13.	WYOMING	117.2
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	112.0
15.	MICHIGAN	111.1 *
16.	OREGON	110.2
17.	PENNSYLVANIA	108.5 *
18.	INDIANA	105.8 *
19.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	104.3
20.	GEORGIA	103.8
21.	KANSAS	102.2
22.	MARYLAND	100.9
23.	MINNESOTA	100.6
	UNITED STATES	**100.0** *
24.	HAWAII	98.5
25.	MONTANA	97.7
26.	OHIO	97.5
27.	KENTUCKY	96.0
28.	WASHINGTON	92.8
29.	COLORADO	92.2 *
30.	NEW MEXICO	92.1
31.	MISSOURI	91.4
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	91.3 *
33.	TEXAS	91.2
34.	NEBRASKA	90.7
35.	CALIFORNIA	90.6
36.	IOWA	89.2
37.	LOUISIANA	87.2
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	86.2 *
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	85.5
40.	IDAHO	85.1
41.	VIRGINIA	84.0 *
42.	OKLAHOMA	82.6
43.	FLORIDA	81.5
44.	NEVADA	80.5
45.	TENNESSEE	78.7
46.	ARKANSAS	74.5
47.	MISSISSIPPI	72.1
48.	ALABAMA	67.0 *
49.	ARIZONA	66.2 *
50.	UTAH	61.7
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	60.0 *
	MEDIAN	97.5
	RANGE	129.0
	SDEV.	24.4
	CV	24.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2003). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-18. PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL SPENDING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, 1998–99 ($)

1.	MONTANA	102
2.	MICHIGAN	81
	WASHINGTON	81
4.	TENNESSEE	79
5.	ARKANSAS	78
6.	DELAWARE	66
7.	HAWAII	65
	IOWA	65
9.	KANSAS	62
10.	IDAHO	61
	UTAH	61
12.	OREGON	60
13.	GEORGIA	58
	NORTH DAKOTA	58
	VERMONT	58
16.	KENTUCKY	57
17.	NEBRASKA	56
18.	NEVADA	54
19.	OHIO	53
20.	WISCONSIN	52
21.	INDIANA	51
22.	ARIZONA	50
	COLORADO	50
	NORTH CAROLINA	50
	SOUTH CAROLINA	50
26.	MINNESOTA	49
	WYOMING	49
	UNITED STATES	**47**
28.	CALIFORNIA	47
	MISSISSIPPI	47
	NEW MEXICO	47
31.	ALABAMA	45
32.	MISSOURI	44
	PENNSYLVANIA	44
	TEXAS	44
35.	VIRGINIA	43
36.	FLORIDA	41
37.	MARYLAND	38
38.	LOUISIANA	35
	NEW JERSEY	35
40.	ILLINOIS	34
	SOUTH DAKOTA	34
42.	MAINE	33
43.	OKLAHOMA	32
44.	NEW YORK	30
45.	WEST VIRGINIA	25
46.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	24
47.	MASSACHUSETTS	22
48.	ALASKA	20
49.	CONNECTICUT	13
50.	RHODE ISLAND	12
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2
	MEDIAN	49
	RANGE	100
	SDEV.	19
	CV	40

U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

H-19. PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL SPENDING FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, 1998-99 ($)

1.	ALASKA	349
2.	NEVADA	232
3.	WASHINGTON	205
4.	MINNESOTA	194
5.	TEXAS	193
6.	MICHIGAN	186
	WISCONSIN	186
8.	ILLINOIS	182
9.	SOUTH CAROLINA	177
10.	ARIZONA	174
11.	GEORGIA	168
12.	NEW YORK	167
13.	NORTH CAROLINA	165
	SOUTH DAKOTA	165
15.	MISSISSIPPI	161
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	157
17.	TENNESSEE	154
18.	NEW MEXICO	153
19.	COLORADO	149
	UNITED STATES	**146**
20.	WYOMING	145
21.	NEBRASKA	142
	UTAH	142
23.	NEW JERSEY	138
24.	INDIANA	137
25.	HAWAII	136
26.	CALIFORNIA	134
27.	FLORIDA	133
28.	VIRGINIA	126
29.	KENTUCKY	119
30.	ALABAMA	118
31.	IOWA	117
32.	IDAHO	116
	MARYLAND	116
34.	NORTH DAKOTA	115
35.	MISSOURI	111
36.	MASSACHUSETTS	108
37.	OHIO	106
38.	OREGON	97
39.	LOUISIANA	94
40.	DELAWARE	91
	OKLAHOMA	91
42.	CONNECTICUT	86
	WEST VIRGINIA	86
44.	KANSAS	82
45.	MONTANA	78
46.	MAINE	77
47.	ARKANSAS	74
	VERMONT	74
49.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	67
50.	RHODE ISLAND	31
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12
	MEDIAN	134
	RANGE	337
	SDEV.	54
	CV	41

U.S. Census Bureau (1999). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Index to Rankings Tables

Numbers refer to tables

Average daily attendance
- expenditures per student, H-14, H-16
- expenditures per student as percentage of national average, H-15, H-17
- number, B-4
- percentage of fall enrollment, B-5
- personal income per student, D-8
- students per teacher, C-7
- school revenue per student, F-3, F-4

Buying income
- households, D-11

Capital outlay
- per capita state and local government capital spending for higher education institutions, H-18
- per capita state and local government capital spending for public elementary and secondary schools, H-19
- state and local government expenditures, per capita, G-10

Corrections
- state and local government expenditures, per capita, G-8

Enrollment
- average daily attendance as percentage of, B-5
- fall, B-2
- percentage change, B-3

Expenditures
- corrections, per capita, G-8
- education, as percentage of total general expenditures, H-5
- education, per capita, H-1, H-3, H-7, H-8
- education, per $1,000 of personal income, H-2, H-4
- general state government, per capita, G-1
- general state government, per $1,000 of personal income, G-2
- general state-local government, per capita, G-3
- general state-local government/$1,000 of personal income, G-4
- health and hospitals, per capita, G-6
- higher education, per capita, H-7
- highways, per capita, G-9
- police and fire protection, per capita, G-7
- ratio of state and local general revenue to total general government expenditures, G-12
- school, per student in average daily attendance, H-14 through H-17
- welfare, per capita, G-5

Farm income per capita
- gross, D-10

Federal government
- percentage of school revenue from, F-11, F-12

Fire protection
- *See* Police and fire protection

Health and hospitals
- state and local government expenditures, per capita, G-6

Higher education
- capital spending, state and local government, per capita, H-18
- instructional staff, C-2, C-3
- local expenditures for, percentage of state and local expenditures, H-6
- noninstructional staff, C-4
- state and local expenditures for, per capita, H-7

High school graduates
- number of, B-6
- percentage change in, B-7

Highways
- state and local government expenditures for, per capita, G-9

Households
- buying income, D-11
- retail sales, D-12

Income
- *See* Farm income per capita; Personal income

Instructional staff
- number in higher education, C-2
- number in public schools, C-1
- salaries, C-16 through C-22
- salaries, increase in, C-20, C-21, C-22
- salaries, percentage of national average, C-17, C-19

Interest on debt
- state and local government expenditures for, per capita, G-11

Local and state governments combined
- *See* State and local governments combined

Local governments
- percentage of school revenue from, F-7, F-8
- percentage of combined state and local expenditures for public higher education, H-6
- property tax revenue, per capita, E-6
- school revenue, as percentage of state-local, F-13
- tax revenue, per capita, E-10

Male teachers
- percentage of all teachers, C-8

Noninstructional staff
- numbers in higher education per 10,000 population, C-4

Personal income
- buying income per household, D-11
- general own-source revenue of state and local governments per $1,000 of, E-2
- per capita, D-3
- per capita change, D-5, D-6
- per capita, percentage of national average, D-4
- per student in average daily attendance, D-8
- percentage from government enterprises, D-9
- school expenditures per $1,000 of, H-13
- school revenue per $1,000 of, F-5
- state and local expenditures for education per $1,000 of, H-4
- state and local government general expenditures per $1,000 of, G-4
- state and local property tax revenue per $1,000 of, E-8
- state and local school revenue per $1,000 of, F-6
- state and local tax revenue per $1,000 of, E-4
- state general expenditures per $1,000 of, G-2

state general sales tax revenue per $1,000 of, E-15
state income tax revenue per $1,000 of, E-14
state tax revenue per $1,000 of, E-11
total, D-1

Police and fire protection
state and local government expenditures, per capita, G-7

Police protection
See Police and fire protection

Population
age 18 to 64 as percentage of total, A-8
age 65 and older as percentage of total, A-9
age 65 and older, percentage increase, A-10
density, A-11
school age, A-5
school age, percentage of total, A-6
total, A-1, A-2
total, percentage change in, A-3, A-4
under age 18 as percentage of total, A-7

Public welfare
state and local government expenditures, per capita, G-5

Students per teacher
C-6, C-7

Revenue
ratio of state and local general revenue to total general government expenditures, G-12
school, per $1,000 of personal income, F-5
school, per student in average daily attendance, F-3, F-4
state and local governments combined, per capita, E-1
of state and local governments from own sources, per $1,000 of personal income, E-2
See also School revenue; Tax revenue

Salaries
instructional staff, C-16 through C-22
instructional staff, increase in, C-20, C-21, C-22
instructional staff, percentage of national average, C-17, C-19
teachers, C-9 through C-15
teachers, increase in, C-13, C-14, C-15
teachers, percentage of national average, C-10, C-12

School age population
number, A-5
percentage of total population, A-6
personal income per child, D-7, D-8

School districts
number of, B-1

School expenditures
per student in average daily attendance, H-14, H-16
per student in average daily attendance as percentage of national average, H-15, H-17
per student in fall enrollment, H-9 through H-12

School revenue
local as percentage of state-local, F-13
percentage from federal government, F-11, F-12
percentage from local governments, F-7, F-8
percentage from state governments, F-9, F-10
per student in average daily attendance, F-3, F-4
per student in fall enrollment, F-1, F-2
per $1,000 of personal income, F-5
state and local, per $1,000 of personal income, F-6

Staff, instructional
number in higher education, C-2
number in public schools, C-1
salaries, C-16 through C-22
salaries, increase in, C-20, C-21, C-22
salaries, percentage of national average, C-17, C-19

Staff, noninstructional
number in higher education, C-4

State and local governments combined
capital outlay expenditures per capita, G-10
capital spending for higher education institutions, per capita, H-18
capital spending for public elementary and secondary schools, per capita, H-19
corrections expenditures per capita, G-8
expenditures for all education as percentage of general expenditures, H-5
expenditures for all education per capita, H-3
expenditures for all education per $1,000 of personal income, H-4
expenditures for higher education per capita, H-7
expenditures for local public schools per capita, H-8
general expenditures per capita, G-3
general expenditures per $1,000 of personal income, G-4
general revenue per capita, E-1
health and hospital expenditures per capita, G-6
highway expenditures per capita, G-9
interest on debt expenditures per capita, G-11
police and fire protection expenditures per capita, G-7
property tax revenue as percentage of total tax revenue, E-7
property tax revenue per capita, E-5
property tax revenue per $1,000 of personal income, E-8
school revenue, local as percentage of state-local, F-13
school revenue per $1,000 of personal income, F-6
tax revenue per $1,000 of personal income, E-4
total tax revenue per capita, E-3
welfare expenditures per capita, G-5

State government
expenditures for all education per capita, H-1
expenditures for all education per $1,000 of personal income, H-2
general expenditures per capita, G-1
general expenditures per $1,000 of personal income, G-2
general sales tax revenue per capita, E-13
general sales tax revenue per $1,000 of personal income, E-15
income tax revenue per capita, E-12
income tax revenue per $1,000 of personal income, E-14
percentage of school revenue from, F-9, F-10
tax revenue per capita, E-9
tax revenue per $1,000 of personal income, E-11

Tax revenue
local, per capita, E-10
local, property tax revenue per capita, E-6
property tax revenue, state and local, as percentage of total tax revenue, E-7
property tax revenue, state and local per capita, E-5
property tax revenue, state and local per $1,000 of personal income, E-8
state, general sales tax revenue per capita, E-13
state, general sales tax revenue per $1,000 of personal income, E-15
state, income tax revenue per capita, E-12
state, income tax revenue per $1,000 of personal income, E-14
state, per capita, E-9
state, per $1,000 of personal income, E-11
total state and local, per capita, E-3
total state and local, per $1,000 of personal income, E-4

Teachers
number of, C-5
percentage male, C-8
students per teacher, C-6, C-7
salaries, C-9 through C-15

Estimates 2003

Technical Notes

Estimates of School Statistics presents public school data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia based on survey responses of state education agencies. State department of education contacts are asked to provide estimated data for the current year (2002–03) and revisions to four years of historical data, as necessary. Therefore, data for school years 1998–99 through 2001–02 were subject to revision as a result of the 2002–03 survey. The estimated data featured in this report are for the current school year (2002–03) and the previous school year (2001–02). These data are provided on a state-by-state basis along with summary statistics for the United States over the last decade. All figures represent projections by state education agencies—or NEA Research—as of February 2003.

Twice a year, NEA Research submits current-year estimates of more than 35 educational statistics to each state's Department of Education for verification or revision. The figures submitted by NEA Research are generated using regression analyses, which are standard statistical techniques designed to make predictions for the current year using numerical data from prior years. Only if an education department does not replace these projections with its own estimated data does the NEA use regression-generated figures in this report. Such NEA estimates are identified with an asterisk in the summary of state data and state-by-state tables.

National totals for average daily membership (ADM) as well as ADM-related statistics are no longer included in this report because six states, comprising nearly 30 percent of total school enrollment, no longer provide these data. Individual state ADM data and regional totals are included as available. Because of the shortcomings of ADM as a state and nationwide count, ADM has been replaced by fall enrollment (ENR) in the computation of the expenditure per pupil featured in Summary Tables J and K. Moreover, expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment, rather than in Average Daily Attendance (ADA), has become the recommended indicator for measuring public school spending. We therefore use it in this report.

Please note that throughout this publication, school years may be indicated in several equivalent ways. More specifically, the school year from September 2002 through June 2003 may be shown as "2002–03," or it may be indicated by shorthand as "2003," or "03." Also, several state education agencies have provided additional information about the education data submitted for this report (see page 95). Finally, please note that school year 1992–93 is used as the base year for computation of most constant-dollar salary, revenue, and expenditure data.

Highlights of Significant Developments in Public School Statistics

- Public school enrollment is expected to increase by nearly 423,000 students from 2001–02 to 2002–03. Increases in the elementary grades are estimated to be 124,155, whereas secondary classes are expected to enroll about 298,465 more students. Levels of public school enrollment anticipated during the 2002–03 school year represent the 18th consecutive increase since 1985–86. Of course, changes in enrollment vary across the country, with considerable differences predicted from state to state and district to district.
- To meet the increasing and changing enrollment demands of local school districts, state education departments expect the number of public school classroom teachers to increase by just over 66,000, from 2001–02 to 2002–03, with elementary-grade teachers representing approximately 67 percent of this increased demand. Implications for local school district finances are varied. But clearly they may present serious challenges to existing school finance relationships at the state and local levels as districts prepare to meet needs generated by increased enrollment and additional school personnel.
- Based on trends, the NEA estimates that the average classroom teacher salary for 2002–03 will increase by 2.5 percent over 2001–02, from $44,683 to $45,822. The national average salary, although useful as a benchmark statistic, hides vast differences between states, with statewide averages likewise clouding significant local variations.
- Expenditures per pupil in Fall Enrollment should increase by 3.8 percent to $7,833 in 2002–03, up from $7,548 in 2001–02. This compares with a 4.7 percent increase in total current expenditures.
- State governments still provide the largest share of public school financial support—49.6 percent estimated for 2002–03—down 0.1 percent from the revised figure of 49.7 percent in 2001–02. Once again, differences between states are considerable, reflecting differences in state and local revenue systems, demographic characteristics, and program priorities, to name but a few factors.
- For 2002–03, the federal government's contribution to public elementary and secondary school revenues is expected to increase slightly to 7.8 percent from the revised figure of 7.5 percent in 2001–02.

Highlights Table 1. 2002–03 versus 2001–02: Estimates for 50 States and D.C. Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Districts

Highlight item	School year		Change	
	2002-03	2001-02	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Basic administrative units				
Total districts	15,519	15,490	29	0.2
Operating districts	15,215	15,192	23	0.2
Nonoperating districts	304	298	6	2.0
Student enrollment				
Fall total	47,792,369	47,369,748	422,621	0.9
Elementary	30,001,243	29,877,088	124,155	0.4
Secondary	17,791,126	17,492,660	298,465	1.7
Average daily attendance	44,658,020	44,209,903	448,117	1.0
Number of high school graduates	2,643,066	2,612,318	30,748	1.2
Instructional staff				
Total instructional staff (classroom teachers and others)	3,461,159	3,387,831	73,328	2.2
All classroom teachers	3,043,975	2,977,528	66,447	2.2
{ Elementary school	1,789,964	1,745,489	44,475	2.5
{ Secondary school	1,254,011	1,232,039	21,972	1.8
{ Men teachers	771,930	752,212	19,718	2.6
{ Women teachers	2,272,045	2,225,316	46,729	2.1
All other instructional staff	417,185	410,304	6,881	1.7
Nonsupervisory instructional staff	231,384	229,201	2,183	1.0
Principals and supervisors	185,800	181,103	4,697	2.6
Average annual salaries ($)				
Instructional staff	47,914	46,706	1,208	2.6
All classroom teachers	45,822	44,683	1,139	2.5
Elementary school	45,658	44,308	1,350	3.0
Secondary school	46,119	45,246	873	1.9
Receipts ($ thousands)				
Total receipts	455,669,082	435,467,600	20,201,482	4.6
Total revenue receipts	426,869,382	407,740,039	19,129,344	4.7
Federal	33,481,720	30,440,905	3,040,815	10.0
State	211,668,445	202,494,033	9,174,412	4.5
Local, intermediate, and other	181,719,217	174,805,101	6,914,116	4.0
Total nonrevenue receipts	28,799,700	27,727,561	1,072,139	3.9
Expenditures ($ thousands)				
Total expenditures	435,382,377	414,708,312	20,674,065	5.0
Current expenditures, elementary and secondary day schools	374,362,768	357,534,679	16,828,090	4.7
Current expenditures for other programs operated by local school districts (e.g., community services, adult education)	7,709,873	7,517,761	192,112	2.6
Capital outlay	41,441,152	38,627,291	2,813,861	7.3
Interest on school debt	11,868,584	11,028,582	840,002	7.6
Current expenditures, elementary and secondary day schools per pupil				
In average daily attendance	8,383	8,087	296	3.7
In fall enrollment	7,833	7,548	285	3.8

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

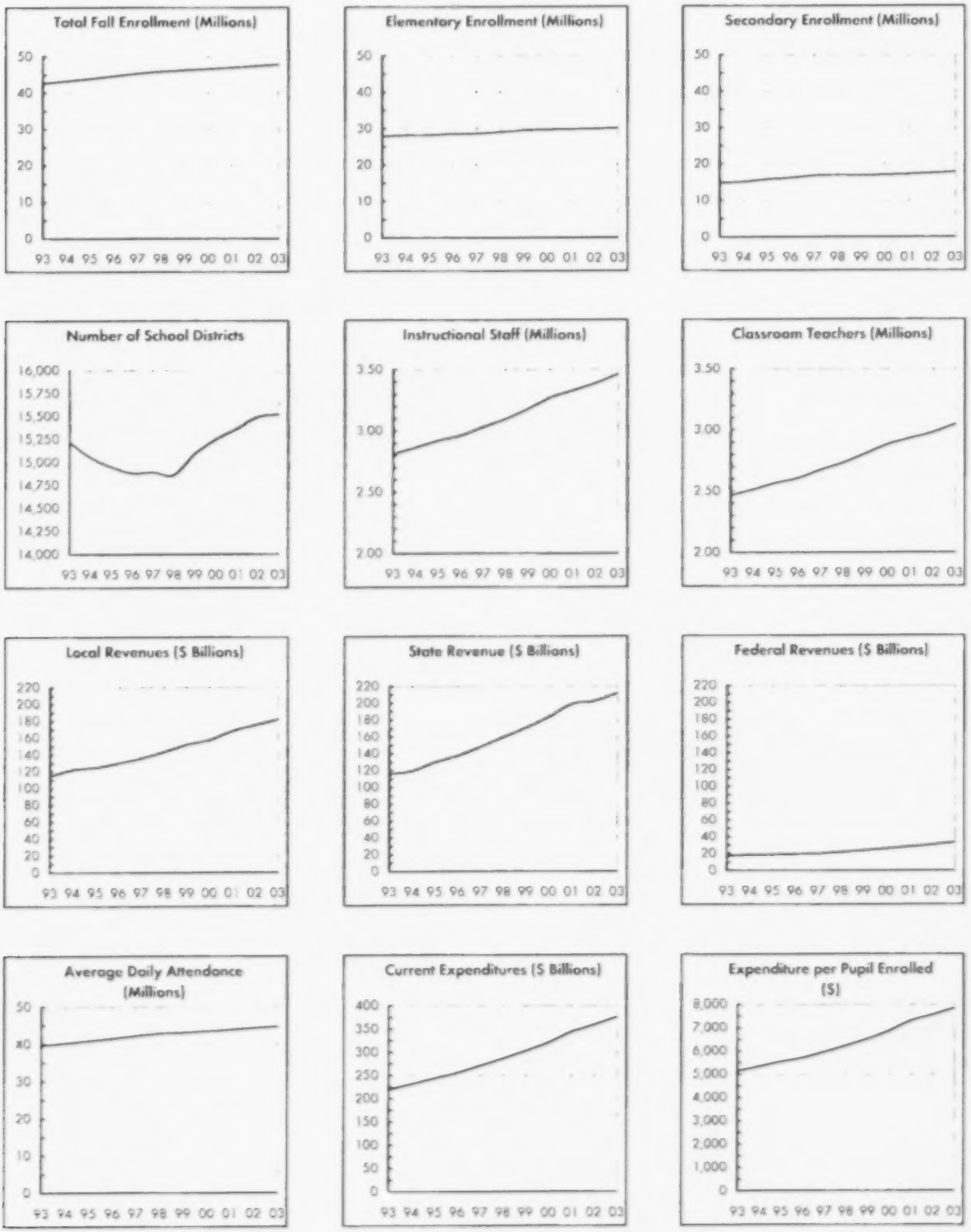
Highlights Table 2. Summary of Selected Estimates Data for 2002–03

Region and state	Revenue receipts				Current expenditures		Average salaries	
	Total ($'000)	State and local ($'000)	State as % of state + local	Local as % of total	Amount ($'000)	Per pupil in ENR	Instructional staff	Classroom teachers
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U.S. and D.C.	**426,869,382** *	**393,387,662** *	**53.8** *	**42.6** *	**374,362,768** *	**7,833** *	**47,914** *	**45,822** *
Alabama	4,646,517 *	4,148,991 *	71.6 *	25.4 *	3,910,142 *	5,418 *	39,937	38,246
Alaska	1,260,451	1,102,435	72.7	23.9	1,285,765	9,594 *	51,142	49,685
Arizona	6,816,904 *	6,212,629 *	54.8 *	41.2 *	4,887,107 *	5,197	52,266 *	40,894 *
Arkansas	2,846,206	2,602,150	67.2	30.0	2,577,424	5,789	37,117	37,753 *
California	53,869,009	47,499,530	63.7	32.0	45,232,699	7,237 *	57,623 *	56,283 *
Colorado	6,091,236 *	5,745,574 *	42.3 *	54.4 *	5,413,281 *	7,200 *	42,311 *	41,275 *
Connecticut	7,328,976 *	6,956,351 *	44.8 *	52.4 *	6,484,555 *	11,263 *	56,431 *	54,362 *
Delaware	1,300,260	1,194,718	73.7	24.2	1,194,166	10,270 *	53,835	50,772
D.C.	861,294	713,494 *	0.0 *	82.8 *	901,760	13,355 *	52,424	50,763
Florida	18,883,601	16,864,545	48.9	45.6	16,243,675	6,411 *	40,513	39,465
Georgia	14,278,081 *	13,297,209 *	50.0 *	46.5 *	12,323,991 *	8,238 *	47,897	45,533
Hawaii	1,899,991	1,727,588	98.1	1.7	1,370,487	7,455 *	45,944	44,464
Idaho	1,650,000	1,500,000	66.7	30.3	1,585,000	6,378 *	39,715	40,148
Illinois	20,093,667	18,290,140	35.3	58.9	19,592,587	9,376 *	53,554	51,289
Indiana	9,675,535 *	9,128,595 *	56.1 *	41.4 *	8,267,021 *	8,307 *	46,361 *	45,097 *
Iowa	4,013,494	3,777,209	52.8	44.5	3,363,044	6,974 *	40,289	38,921
Kansas	3,860,000	3,550,000	64.8	32.4	3,571,811	7,606 *	39,222	38,123
Kentucky	4,887,883	4,397,895	66.9	29.8	4,605,553	7,322 *	39,203	38,981
Louisiana	5,402,152	4,723,357	56.1	38.4	4,886,344	6,698	38,652 *	36,878 *
Maine	1,980,188	1,851,845	48.2	48.4	1,898,119	9,318 *	42,779	38,121
Maryland	8,172,931	7,667,062	38.4	57.8	7,041,729	8,124 *	52,248	49,677
Massachusetts	11,142,481 *	10,536,047 *	49.9 *	47.3 *	10,562,895	10,691 *	63,278	52,043
Michigan	13,052,627 *	12,445,811 *	85.8 *	13.5 *	14,955,044 *	8,642	54,071 *	54,071 *
Minnesota	8,351,734	7,884,521	78.8	20.0	6,667,955	7,782	45,959 *	42,833 *
Mississippi	3,281,844 *	2,791,448 *	64.1 *	30.5 *	2,862,422 *	5,822 *	35,890 *	34,555 *
Missouri	7,805,873 *	7,199,032 *	38.1 *	57.1 *	6,328,366 *	7,078	40,823 *	38,826 *
Montana	1,209,489	1,070,208	53.8	40.9	1,105,109	7,388	35,754	35,754
Nebraska	2,171,845	2,039,233	44.3	52.3	2,045,087	7,203 *	40,893 *	37,896
Nevada	2,833,823	2,669,831 *	30.5 *	65.5 *	2,239,908	6,062	44,042 *	41,795 *
New Hampshire	1,947,079 *	1,856,345 *	53.3 *	44.5 *	1,692,370 *	8,151 *	48,188 *	40,519 *
New Jersey	15,587,028 *	15,151,263 *	38.0 *	60.2 *	15,180,651 *	11,119	57,187	54,166
New Mexico	2,556,277	2,201,976	85.7	12.3	2,193,749	6,834 *	37,888	36,687
New York	36,550,000	35,000,000	50.0	47.9	32,737,504 *	11,507 *	55,000	52,600
North Carolina	10,043,686 *	9,269,978 *	78.0 *	20.3 *	8,811,752 *	6,547 *	43,076	43,076
North Dakota	742,204	647,903	47.6	45.7	491,731 *	4,773	33,519	33,210
Ohio	17,201,000 *	16,157,327 *	45.9 *	50.8 *	13,632,507 *	7,611 *	47,175	45,452
Oklahoma	4,324,230 *	3,841,516 *	64.9 *	31.2 *	4,262,649 *	6,829	36,808	34,854
Oregon	4,169,792	3,727,325	58.4	37.2	4,005,415	7,229 *	47,796	47,600
Pennsylvania	17,961,587 *	17,058,789 *	42.1 *	55.0 *	15,134,861 *	8,329 *	53,200	51,800
Rhode Island	1,453,686 *	1,396,773 *	39.0 *	58.6 *	1,562,375 *	9,889	55,643 *	51,076 *
South Carolina	6,200,155 *	5,711,875 *	58.7 *	38.0 *	5,000,526 *	7,447 *	43,313 *	41,279 *
South Dakota	949,533 *	810,967 *	41.7 *	49.8 *	867,148 *	6,913 *	33,603	32,416
Tennessee	5,539,106	4,956,157	53.5	41.6	5,506,264	6,048 *	41,264	39,677
Texas	35,310,001	32,038,932	45.0	49.9	30,202,512	7,152 *	42,441	40,001
Utah	3,007,531 *	2,774,925 *	62.3 *	34.8 *	2,329,967 *	4,847 *	39,578 *	38,413 *
Vermont	1,125,183	1,053,751	76.2	22.3	990,460	9,957 *	43,632	41,603
Virginia	11,296,222 *	10,643,409 *	48.0 *	49.0 *	7,431,314 *	6,316 *	44,211 *	43,152
Washington	8,639,088	7,764,589	69.6	27.3	7,636,272	7,420 *	47,291	44,949
West Virginia	2,665,587	2,378,415	66.9	29.5	2,567,875	9,119 *	39,988	38,508
Wisconsin	8,961,373	8,464,509	56.8	40.8	7,944,296	9,015	46,024	42,871
Wyoming	970,940	893,490	54.4	42.0	777,523	9,030 *	39,206	37,876

Source: Current NEA Estimates database.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Highlights Figure 1. Ten-Year Trends in Public Education Data, 1993–2003



1. General Administration

Each state has a state Department of Education (headed by a chief state school officer) that exercises general control over public elementary and secondary schools. Many states, particularly those with a large number of small school districts, have intermediate administrative units operating between the state and the local levels. These intermediate units provide various types of consulting and statistical services. They also perform regulatory and inspection functions for the state. In addition, some intermediate units also operate specialized schools for vocational or special education.

The local school district is the basic administrative unit for the operation of elementary and secondary schools or for contracting for school services. The governing body of the district is the school board, and the chief administrative officer is the superintendent of schools.

School Districts

The administration and operation of public schools across the country are organized in diverse ways. The diversity comes from the fact that each state legislature governs individually based on local history, economics, and politics. A school district may operate a school system for all or for some of its children (operating school district), or it may pay other districts for these services (nonoperating school district). School districts range from large metropolitan systems that serve thousands of students to one-school rural districts that serve fewer than 30 students (Table 1.1).

The number of school districts has declined steadily, from 127,531 in 1931–32 to an estimated 15,519 in 2002–03. Primarily, this trend reflects consolidation and reorganization of school districts to achieve greater efficiency in delivery of public school services. The increase in the number of districts since 1998 is largely attributable to new charter schools that are designated by states as separate districts. Figures for the 50 states and the District of Columbia appear in Summary Table A.

By region (Table 1.2), the Great Lakes states have the highest number of operating school districts (3,117) in the nation. States leading the nation with respect to the number of operating school districts for 2002–03 are Texas (1,240), California (989), Illinois (892).

Table 1.1
Ten-Year Trend in Total Number of School Districts, 1993–2003

School year	School districts
1992-93	15,217
1993-94	15,056
1994-95	14,947
1995-96	14,881
1996-97	14,891
1997-98	14,863
1998-99	15,092
1999-2000	15,248
2000-01	15,364
2001-02	15,490
2002-03	15,519

Of the 15,519 school districts estimated for 2002–03, 15,215 (98.0%) are operating school districts; 304 do not operate their own school facilities but transfer students to other districts on a tuition basis. The comparison by region for fall 2002 demonstrates the variation in the organization of school districts and the distribution of enrollment by region. For example, the Plains region features 16.0 percent of the nation's operating districts and educates 6.7 percent of the nation's students. By contrast, the Southeast states contain 23.9 percent of total enrollment but educate them in 10.7 percent of the nation's districts.

Table 1.2
Regional Totals for Operating School Districts, 2002–03

Region	Operating school districts		Estimated fall 2002 enrollment	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
New England	1,281	8.4	2,232,553	4.7
Mid East	1,882	12.4	7,078,083	14.8
Southeast	1,630	10.7	11,432,569	23.9
Great Lakes	3,117	20.5	7,487,826	15.7
Plains	2,428	16.0	3,215,114	6.7
Southwest	2,498	16.4	6,108,787	12.8
Rocky Mountains	826	5.4	1,716,789	3.6
Far West *	1,553	10.2	8,520,648	17.8
Total, 50 States and D.C.	**15,215**	**100.0**	**47,792,369**	**100.0**

* Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2. Students

Fall enrollments, average daily attendance, and—to a lesser extent—average daily membership are basic measurements of student participation in public schools. Estimates of fall enrollments by state are shown in Summary Table B for 2001–02 and 2002–03. The figures for the 50 states and the District of Columbia on average daily attendance, average daily membership, and the number of high school graduates are shown in Summary Table C for 2001–02 and in Summary Table D for 2002–03.

Fall Enrollment in Public Schools

Of all the variables featured in this report, enrollment is being monitored most closely. Media accounts and research literature have been alerting educators, policymakers, and the public that enrollment increases will continue in this century. Moreover, state education agency figures for 1985–86 signaled the end of an era of enrollment decline and the beginning of an upward trend in public school enrollment for most states. Implications for the demand for public school teachers and other education personnel are obvious: Education expenditure decisions by state and local governments will need to satisfy expanding resource demands associated with this enrollment growth (Table 2.1). Yearly changes in enrollment are depicted in Figure 2.1.

Increases in enrollment at the elementary level account for 29.4 percent of the overall rise in student participation this year. The 10-year trend in elementary enrollment illustrates increases in public school elementary enrollment since 1992–93 (Table 2.2).

Public school enrollment at the secondary level for the years 1992–93 through 2002–03 is featured in Table 2.3. Enrollment in secondary schools registered a 1.7 percent increase in 2002–03 from the previous year (Table 2.3).

Table 2.1
Ten-Year Trend in Total Public School Enrollment, 1993–2003

Year	Total fall enrollment
1992-93	42,629,279
1993-94	43,277,116
1994-95	43,897,841
1995-96	44,657,227
1996-97	45,357,603
1997-98	45,901,367
1998-99	46,274,699
1999-2000	46,578,119
2000-01	46,936,815
2001-02	47,369,748
2002-03	47,792,369

Table 2.2
Ten-Year Trend in Total Public Elementary School Enrollment, 1993–2003

Year	Elementary enrollment
1992-93	27,823,041
1993-94	28,147,118
1994-95	28,147,578
1995-96	28,497,532
1996-97	28,581,571
1997-98	28,966,425
1998-99	29,425,293
1999-2000	29,551,198
2000-01	29,723,122
2001-02	29,877,088
2002-03	30,001,243

Table 2.3
Ten-Year Trend in Total Public Secondary School Enrollment, 1993–2003

Year	Secondary enrollment
1992-93	14,806,238
1993-94	15,129,998
1994-95	15,750,263
1995-96	16,159,695
1996-97	16,776,032
1997-98	16,934,942
1998-99	16,849,406
1999-2000	17,026,922
2000-01	17,213,693
2001-02	17,492,660
2002-03	17,791,126

Average Daily Attendance

The *average daily attendance* (ADA) for the school year is the total number of students that actually were present in school divided by the number of days school was in session. Table 2.4 shows the trend in ADA for the years 1992–93 through 2002–03.

Column 5 of Summary Tables C and D shows ADA as a percentage of ADM in states reporting both daily attendance and membership counts. The difference between 100 percent and the percentage shown in this column is an indication of average daily absence.

High School Graduates

An estimated 2,643,066 high school students will graduate in 2002–03, an increase of 1.2 percent over the revised estimate for graduates in 2001–02. After an overall decline in the number of graduates during the early 1990s, the number of graduates is beginning to increase as a consequence of the baby boom echo. The numbers of public high school graduates since 1992–93 are shown in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.1
Annual Enrollment Changes, 1993–2003

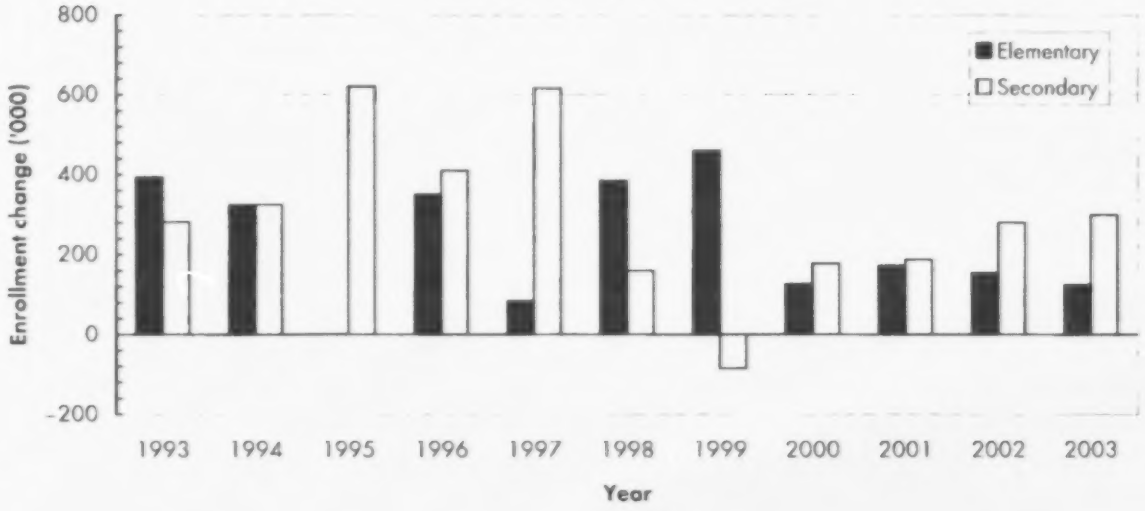
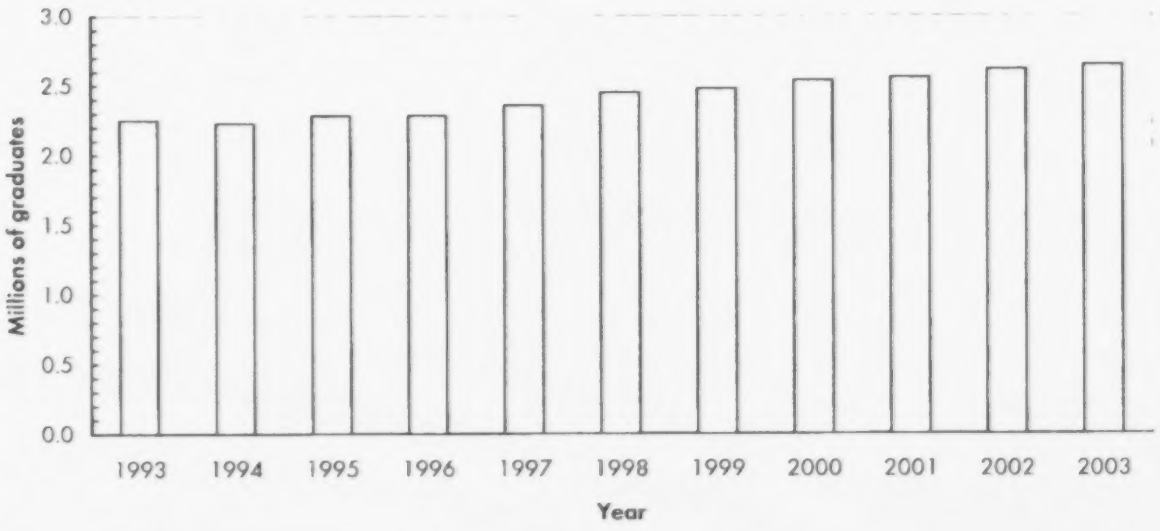


Table 2.4
Ten-Year Trend in Average Daily Attendance, 1993–2003

School year	Average daily attendance	Percentage change	
		From 1992–93	From previous year
1992–93	39,597,694	–	1.7
1993–94	40,144,472	1.4	1.4
1994–95	40,791,509	3.0	1.6
1995–96	41,468,479	4.7	1.7
1996–97	42,152,375	6.5	1.6
1997–98	42,787,133	8.1	1.5
1998–99	43,021,108	8.6	0.5
1999–2000	43,393,161	9.6	0.9
2000–01	43,755,138	10.5	0.8
2001–02	44,209,903	11.6	1.0
2002–03	44,658,020	12.8	1.0

Figure 2.2
High School Graduates, 1993–2003



3. Instructional Staff

The instructional staff of a district or school comprises classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, librarians, guidance and psychological personnel, and related instructional workers. This category often is used to describe the total public school staff involved most directly with students and their education. Instructional staff figures for 2001–02 are shown in Summary Table E. Figures for 2002–03 are shown in Table F.

Total Instructional Staff

The total instructional staff in 2002–03 is estimated at 3,461,159. This is an increase of 73,328, or 2.2 percent, over the revised estimate of 3,387,831 staff members in 2001–02. Estimates of the number of classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, and other instructional staff are shown in Table 3.1. According to estimates for 2002–03, the 2.2 percent increase in instructional staff over the previous year is fairly evenly distributed between increases in both elementary (2.5) and secondary teachers (1.8). The trend in total instructional staff over the period is shown in Table 3.2.

Classroom Teachers

The 10-year trend in the number of elementary and secondary school classroom teachers—indicating changes over time as local districts respond to supply and demand factors—is featured in Table 3.3.

The number of elementary school classroom teachers is estimated to be 1,789,964 in 2002–03, a gain of 2.5 percent over the revised estimate of 1,745,489 for 2001–02. The elementary school classroom teaching staff experienced a net increase of 19.7 percent since 1992–93. The number of classroom teachers at the secondary level is estimated to be 1,254,011 for 2002–03. This is an increase of 1.8 percent over the revised estimate of 1,232,039 for 2001–02. Since 1992–93, the number of secondary school teachers increased 29.3 percent.

Table 3.1
Total Instructional Staff, 2001–02 and 2002–03

Instructional Staff	2001–02	2002–03
Elementary school classroom teachers	1,745,489	1,789,964
Secondary school classroom teachers	1,232,039	1,254,011
Total classroom teachers	2,977,528	3,043,975
Nonsupervisory instructional staff	229,201	231,384
Principals and supervisors	181,103	185,800
Total staff	3,387,831	3,461,159

Table 3.2
Ten-Year Trend in Total Instructional Staff, 1993–2003

School year	Instructional staff	Percentage change	
		From 1992–93	From previous year
1992-93	2,811,484	–	1.7
1993-94	2,865,042	1.9	1.9
1994-95	2,919,258	3.8	1.9
1995-96	2,960,203	5.3	1.4
1996-97	3,030,715	7.8	2.4
1997-98	3,096,433	10.1	2.2
1998-99	3,177,252	13.0	2.6
1999-2000	3,269,318	16.3	2.9
2000-01	3,329,902	18.4	1.9
2001-02	3,387,831	20.5	1.7
2002-03	3,461,159	23.1	2.2

The total number of classroom teachers is estimated to increase by 66,447 for 2002–03 over the revised total of 2,977,528 for 2001–02. This total brings the number of teaching staff to its highest level ever.

Instructional Staff Salaries

Increasingly, salary and benefit levels are becoming prominent in discussions of education reform. Complex

Table 3.3
Ten-Year Trend in Total Number of Classroom Teachers, 1993–2003

School year	Classroom teachers		
	Elementary school	Secondary school	Total
1992-93	1,495,931	969,827	2,465,758
1993-94	1,517,357	994,823	2,512,180
1994-95	1,517,239	1,048,157	2,565,396
1995-96	1,542,899	1,061,803	2,604,702
1996-97	1,585,672	1,085,651	2,671,323
1997-98	1,626,130	1,102,906	2,729,036
1998-99	1,648,503	1,154,809	2,803,312
1999-2000	1,695,727	1,185,568	2,881,295
2000-01	1,725,629	1,205,086	2,930,715
2001-02	1,745,489	1,232,039	2,977,528
2002-03	1,789,964	1,254,011	3,043,975

issues involving the recruitment and retention of qualified education personnel have focused on the competitiveness and career earnings potential of salaries in education compared with salaries in the private sector. Undoubtedly, statistics on salaries for classroom teachers and other instructional staff will be evaluated continuously, particularly in states and school districts where instructional staff members are difficult to retain for long periods. It is important to note that vast differences in staff salaries are not apparent in statewide averages, which can hide as much as they reveal; therefore, users of these data must recognize their limitations.

In addition, compensation systems at the district level include more than salaries alone. Unfortunately, it is difficult to quantify and categorize the employee benefits—both monetary and nonmonetary—associated with public school employment. Add the fact that each state is made up of individual school-district employers, and it becomes apparent that salary statistics alone should not be the basis for evaluating state or district compensation. Further, any discussion of average salary figures in the absence of other data about the specific state or district provides limited insights into the actual "value" of those salaries. For example, variations in the cost of living may go a long way toward explaining (and in practice, offsetting) differences in salary levels from one area of the country to another.

The national average instructional staff salary for 2002–03 is estimated to be $47,914, and the revised estimate for the prior year is $46,706 (Table 3.4). The gain of $1,208 between 2001–02 and 2002–03 represents an increase of 2.6 percent. These average salary figures are for the entire instructional staff—classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, and other instructional personnel. In the computation of the national average, each state average is weighted by its number of instructional staff members. Average salary figures are listed by state and region in Summary Table G.

The average salary per member of the instructional staff in 2002–03, estimated at $47,914, is an increase of $11,454 in current dollars over the average salary of $36,460 reported for 1992–93. Taking inflation into account, however, shows that over the period from 1992–93 to 2002–03 (based on Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers; 1993 = 100.0), the instructional staff salary rose by only $1,202, or 3.3 percent.

Classroom Teacher Salaries

The U.S. average classroom teacher salary is estimated to be $45,822 for the 2002–03 school year. This amount represents an increase of 2.5 percent in current dollars over the revised figure of $44,683 in 2001–02. As with the average instructional staff salary, salary gains in "real" or constant-dollar terms for classroom teachers appear more moderate.

Table 3.4
Ten-Year Trend in Average Instructional Staff Salary, 1993–2003

School year	Average annual instructional staff salary	Percentage change	
		From 1992–93	From previous year
1992–93	36,460	–	2.5
1993–94	37,446	2.7	2.7
1994–95	38,349	5.2	2.4
1995–96	39,440	8.2	2.8
1996–97	40,392	10.8	2.4
1997–98	41,071	12.6	1.7
1998–99	42,276	16.0	2.9
1999–2000	43,740	20.0	3.5
2000–01	45,383	24.5	3.8
2001–02	46,706	28.1	2.9
2002–03	47,914	31.4	2.6

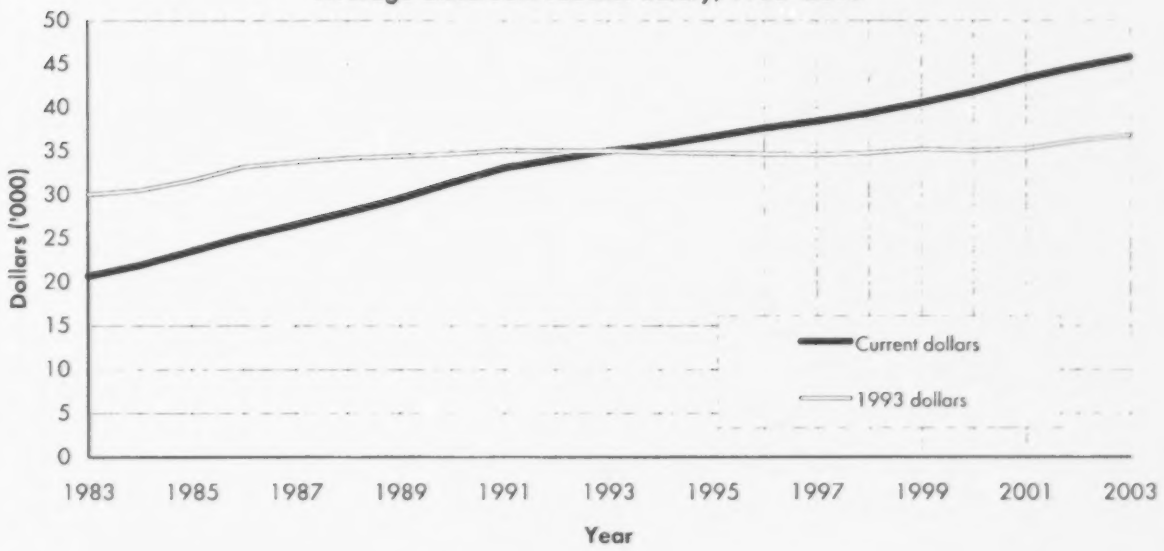
Figure 3.1 highlights the differences between the average classroom teacher salary in current versus constant dollars. The current-dollar increases over the years since 1982–83 appear substantial—from $20,695 in 1982–83 to $45,822 in 2002–03—an increase of $25,127 in unadjusted terms. But when the effects of price inflation are taken into account, the average teacher salary grows by only $4,301 or 20.8 percent, over the 20-year period from 1982–83 to 2002–03.

Estimated average salaries paid to classroom teachers in 2002–03 vary from a low of $32,416 to an estimated high of $56,283. Average salaries of classroom teachers for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are distributed as shown in Figure 3.2.

Differences in salary levels between elementary and secondary teachers are usually the result of factors (such as average teacher experience and educational attainment) that vary from state to state and district to district. It should not be assumed that elementary classroom teachers are paid more or less than secondary classroom teachers strictly on the basis of what grade level they teach (Table 3.5).

Elementary school teachers are expected to earn an average salary of $45,658 in 2002–03, an increase of 3.0 percent over the revised estimate of $44,308 for 2001–02. The average salary for secondary teachers is estimated to be $46,119, a 1.9 percent increase over the previous year's value of $45,246.

Figure 3.1
Average Classroom Teacher Salary, 1983–2003



In 2002–03, the salary in the state with the highest average annual salary of classroom teachers is expected to be 73.6 percent higher than that in the state with the lowest salary. The dollar gap has decreased from $24,054 in 1992–93 to $23,867 in 2002–03.

Table 3.6 shows the percentage increase in classroom teacher salaries for this year compared with 1992–93 and for each year in the range compared with the previous year.

Figure 3.2
Distribution of Average Classroom Teacher Salaries, 2003

Table 3.5
Ten-Year Trend in Average Annual Salaries for Public School Classroom Teachers, 1993–2003

School year	Average annual classroom teacher salaries		
	Elementary	Secondary	All
1992-93	34,350	35,880	35,029
1993-94	35,233	36,566	35,737
1994-95	36,088	37,523	36,675
1995-96	37,138	38,397	37,642
1996-97	38,039	39,184	38,443
1997-98	39,008	39,945	39,351
1998-99	40,097	41,303	40,550
1999-2000	41,326	42,571	41,827
2000-01	42,937	44,028	43,400
2001-02	44,308	45,246	44,683
2002-03	45,658	46,119	45,822

Table 3.6
Ten-Year Trend in Percentage Change in Average Annual Salaries for Public School Classroom Teachers, 1993–2003

	Percentage change					
	From 1992–93			From previous year		
School year	Elementary	Secondary	All	Elementary	Secondary	All
1992–93	–	–	–	2.6	3.0	2.8
1993–94	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.0
1994–95	5.1	4.6	4.7	2.4	2.6	2.6
1995–96	8.1	7.0	7.5	2.9	2.3	2.6
1996–97	10.7	9.2	9.7	2.4	2.0	2.1
1997–98	13.6	11.3	12.3	2.5	1.9	2.4
1998–99	16.7	15.1	15.8	2.8	3.4	3.0
1999–2000	20.3	18.6	19.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
2000–01	25.0	22.7	23.9	3.9	3.4	3.8
2001–02	29.0	26.1	27.6	3.2	2.8	3.0
2002–03	32.9	28.5	30.8	3.0	1.9	2.5

4. Revenues

Revenue receipts provided by state education agencies include all funds that become available during the school year. Receipts used for payment of principal and interest on long-term debt and nonrevenue receipts used largely for capital outlay expenditures are included. The figures on expenditures, however, include capital outlay but exclude payments to amortize debt. For this reason, total receipts generally will exceed total expenditures.

Total Receipts

Total revenue and nonrevenue receipts for 2002–03 are estimated to be $455,669,082,124, an increase of 4.6 percent compared with 2001–02 and a 73.0 percent increase compared with 1992–93. When adjusted for inflation, total receipts increased an estimated 35.9 percent over the decade.

Revenue Receipts

Revenue receipts available for current expenses, other non-day-school programs operated by the public schools, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools are shown in Table 4.1. Included among revenue receipts are all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local governments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; and income from leases of school lands and miscellaneous sources (interest on bank deposits, tuition, gifts, school lunch charges, and so on).

Table 4.1
Total Revenue Receipts, 1993–2003

School year	Revenue receipts (in $ thousands)	Percentage change	
		From 1992–93	From previous year
1992–93	247,911,655	–	5.4
1993–94	259,586,957	4.7	4.7
1994–95	273,255,337	10.2	5.3
1995–96	286,600,117	15.6	4.9
1996–97	303,400,487	22.4	5.9
1997–98	324,428,502	30.9	6.9
1998–99	345,900,618	39.5	6.6
1999–2000	366,577,380	47.9	6.0
2000–01	394,790,091	59.2	7.7
2001–02	407,740,039	64.5	3.3
2002–03	426,869,382	72.2	4.7

For 2002–03, revenue receipts are estimated at $426,869,382,259, an increase of 4.7 percent over the revised figure of $407,740,038,756 reported for 2001–02. From 1992–93 through 2002–03, school revenue receipts increased 72.2 percent in current or unadjusted dollars. Adjusting for inflation in 1992–93 dollars, public school revenues increased 35.3 percent over the decade.

State-by-state figures on the sources of school revenue are given in Summary Tables H and I, columns 2–4 and 6–8, for the years 2001–02 and 2002–03, respectively. Comparing these estimates shows an expected $3,040,815,071 increase in federal revenues, an expected increase of $9,174,411,979 in state revenues, and an increase of $6,914,116,452 in local revenues, for a total increase of approximately $19.1 billion in revenue receipts for the year. In percentage terms, contributions by the three levels of government rose by 10.0, 4.5, and 4.0 percent, respectively.

Amounts and percentages of revenue receipts from federal, state, and local sources for the years 1992–93 through 2002–03 are shown in Table 4.2. During this period, the percentage of state receipts has ranged between 46.0 and 50.4 percent of total revenue receipts, constituting the largest source of public school funds with the exception of school funding for 1993–94. State education resources, derived primarily from income and sales taxes, have increased by 82.6 percent from 1993 to 2003—43.5 percent when adjusted for inflation. Local and intermediate sources of school revenues, coming mostly from property taxation, grew by 58.6 percent (24.6 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars).

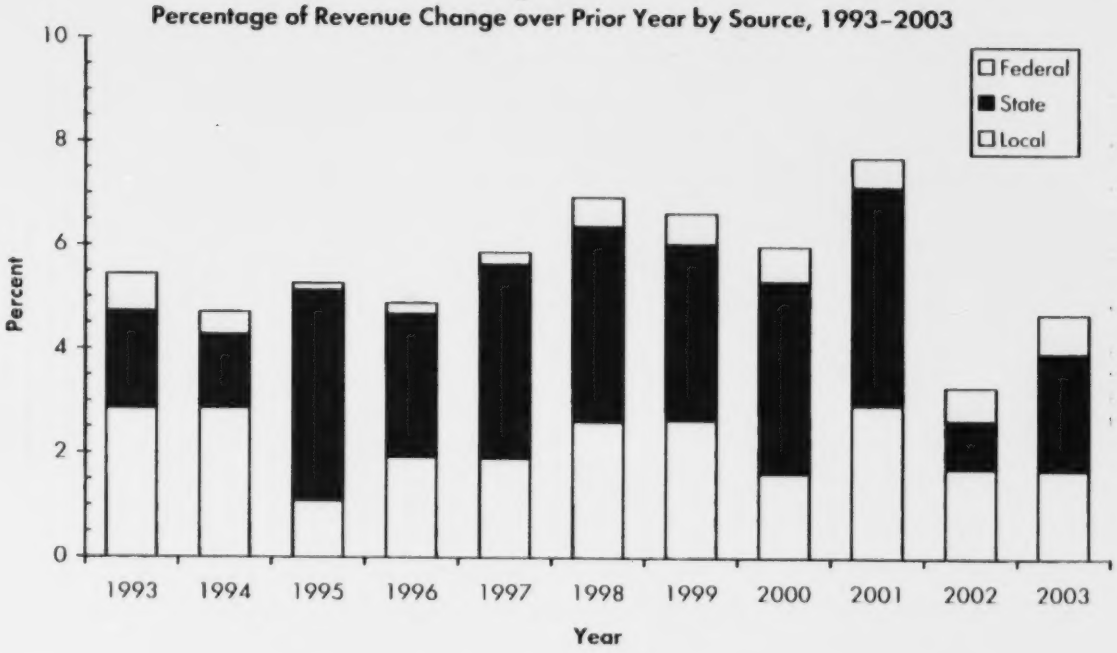
Increases in School Revenue

One measure of support for the improvement of education is the amount of new funds made available each year. Figure 4.1 shows annual variations reflecting changing priorities and the fluid nature of the state–local fiscal partnership in school finance during the period 1992–93 to 2002–03. Please note that in the school year 1994–95, state funds appear as providing an unusually high share (77.8%) of the new money by level of government, whereas federal and local shares of the new money account for only 2.8 and 19.4 percent, respectively. In this regard, it is important to remember that these values in any year include the substitution of, for example, state-source revenue for local-source revenue, as occurred in Michigan in 1994. Michigan substituted state-source revenue for local funds and added funds to reduce per student expenditure disparities. In other words, Michigan's higher state share does not necessarily translate entirely into new funds provided to public education.

Table 4.2
Total Revenue Receipts, 1993–2003, by Source of Government Contribution

	Revenue receipts					
	Federal		State		Local and other	
School year	Amount ($'000)	%	Amount ($'000)	%	Amount ($'000)	%
1992-93	17,381,301	7.0	115,924,187	46.8	114,606,167	46.2
1993-94	18,433,525	7.1	119,443,135	46.0	121,710,297	46.9
1994-95	18,764,273	6.9	129,958,464	47.6	124,532,600	45.6
1995-96	19,319,269	6.7	137,488,016	48.0	129,792,832	45.3
1996-97	19,964,897	6.6	148,184,339	48.8	135,251,251	44.6
1997-98	21,668,018	6.7	159,596,486	49.2	143,163,998	44.1
1998-99	23,583,487	6.8	170,606,293	49.3	151,710,838	43.9
1999-2000	25,885,921	7.1	183,383,631	50.0	157,307,828	42.9
2000-01	27,935,398	7.1	198,805,836	50.4	168,048,857	42.6
2001-02	30,440,905	7.5	202,494,033	49.7	174,805,101	42.9
2002-03	33,481,720	7.8	211,668,445	49.6	181,719,217	42.6

Figure 4.1
Percentage of Revenue Change over Prior Year by Source, 1993–2003



5. Expenditures

Total expenditures for public schools—current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools, capital outlays, and interest payments—are expected to increase from $414,708,312,433 in 2001–02 to an estimated $435,382,377,228 in 2002–03. This increase of $20.7 billion includes expected expenditures from federal appropriations, rising state appropriations, and increasing local tax revenues. Increased expenditures are estimated across all major categories of expenditure. These include current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools; for other programs (summer schools, adult education programs, community centers, and other community services when operated by local school districts and not part of the regular public elementary and secondary day-school program); capital outlays; and interest payments on school debt. Repayment of principal on bonded indebtedness is not included.

Total Expenditures

The total amount to be spent during 2002–03 for current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest on school debt represents a 5.0 percent increase over comparable expenditures estimated for 2001–02 and a 74.9 percent increase over 1992–93. Adjusting for the effects of price inflation, the change in total public school expenditures is estimated at 37.5 percent over the decade (Table 5.1).

Current Expenditures

Current expenditures of elementary and secondary day schools include amounts paid for general control, instructional service, operation, maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services excluding expenditures for state administration. Current expenditures comprise all governmental contributions to the retirement fund and expenditures for school services, including attendance, health services, transportation, and other school services. This figure does not include payments for capital outlay and interest on school debt or amounts spent for community colleges, community services, summer school, community centers, and services to nonpublic school students (Table 5.2).

Table 5.1
Ten–Year Trend in Total Expenditures for Public Schools, 1993–2003

School year	Total expenditures (in $ thousands)	Percentage change	
		From 1992–93	From previous year
1992-93	248,898,282	–	5.1
1993-94	262,484,831	5.5	5.5
1994-95	276,584,464	11.1	5.4
1995-96	292,378,396	17.5	5.7
1996-97	310,718,960	24.8	6.3
1997-98	330,952,334	33.0	6.5
1998-99	350,539,320	40.8	5.9
1999-2000	372,138,252	49.5	6.2
2000-01	398,882,167	60.3	7.2
2001-02	414,708,312	66.6	4.0
2002-03	435,382,377	74.9	5.0

Table 5.2
Ten-Year Trend in Total Current Expenditures for Public Schools, 1993–2003

School year	Current expenditures ($ thousands)	Percentage change From 1992–93	Percentage change From previous year
1992-93	219,297,307	–	5.2
1993-94	230,773,334	5.2	5.2
1994-95	242,995,010	10.8	5.3
1995-96	254,483,291	16.0	4.7
1996-97	269,824,149	23.0	6.0
1997-98	285,212,755	30.1	5.7
1998-99	301,379,587	37.4	5.7
1999-2000	319,496,019	45.7	6.0
2000-01	342,460,678	56.2	7.2
2001-02	357,534,679	63.0	4.4
2002-03	374,362,768	70.7	4.7

Current expenditures are expected to increase from $357,534,678,719 in 2001–02 to $374,362,768,493 in 2002–03, a 4.7 percent increase in current-dollar terms. Current expenditures of public schools grew by 34.2 percent from 1992-93 to 2002–03 in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Current Expenditure per Student in ENR

Fall enrollment (ENR) has replaced average daily attendance (ADA) and average daily membership (ADM) as the preferred measure of student participation in the educational process. ENR is recommended as the best divisor because of its standardized definition; therefore, it is most useful when making interstate comparisons. State-by-state calculations based on both ENR and ADA counts may be found in Summary Tables J and K. Use of these statewide figures should be supplemented by the reader's knowledge of factors particular to a state or locality that would affect spending levels.

Table 5.3 shows the average cost per student in ENR (in current dollars) for each year since 1992–93 as well as the percentage increases in cost per student in ENR. Over the last decade, the average per student expenditure rose by $1,013, or 19.7 percent, after inflation. The estimated average expenditure per student in ENR for 2002–03 is $7,833, an increase of $285 over the revised figure of $7,548 for 2001-02.

Variations among the states in average expenditures per student in ENR are wide. The statewide estimates for 2002–03 vary from a low of $4,773 to a high of $13,355, a difference of $8,582. Estimated expenditures per student in ENR for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are distributed as shown in Figure 5.1.

Capital Outlay

Total expenditures for capital outlay are estimated at $41,441,152,093 for 2002–03, an increase of $2.8 billion over the 2001–02 level, which was $38,627,291,238. Figure 5.2 shows the variability in spending for this function resulting from changes in school district needs for capital outlay over the last 10 years.

Interest on School Debt

For the school year 2001–02, total expenditures for interest on debt were estimated at $11,028,581,661. For the school year 2002–03, these expenditures grew to $11,868,583,795—an increase of 7.6 percent.

Table 5.3
Ten-Year Trend in Expenditures per Student, 1993–2003

School year	Expenditures ($) per student in ENR	Percentage change	
		From 1992–93	From previous year
1992-93	5,144	–	3.5
1993-94	5,332	3.7	3.7
1994-95	5,535	7.6	3.8
1995-96	5,699	10.8	3.0
1996-97	5,949	15.6	4.4
1997-98	6,214	20.8	4.5
1998-99	6,513	26.6	4.8
1999-2000	6,859	33.3	5.3
2000-01	7,296	41.8	6.4
2001-02	7,548	46.7	3.5
2002-03	7,833	52.3	3.8

Figure 5.1
Distribution of 2002–03 Current Expenditures per Student in Fall Enrollment

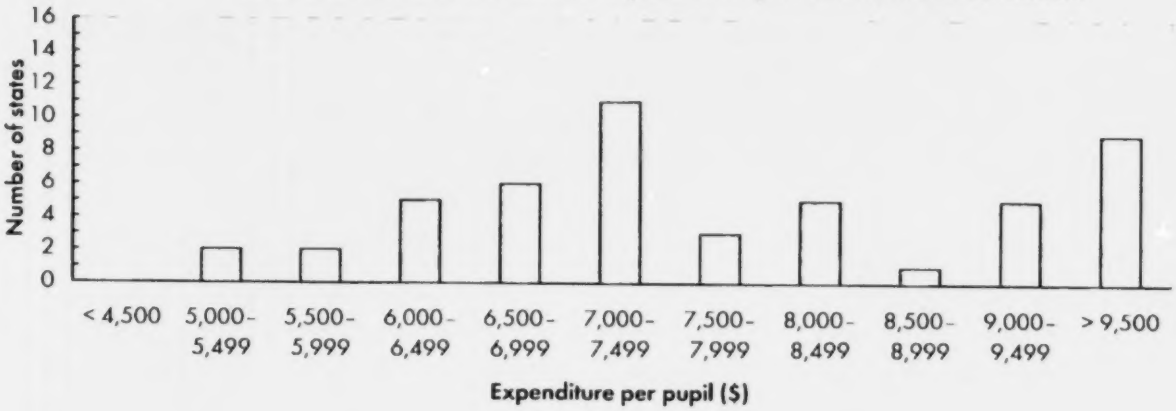
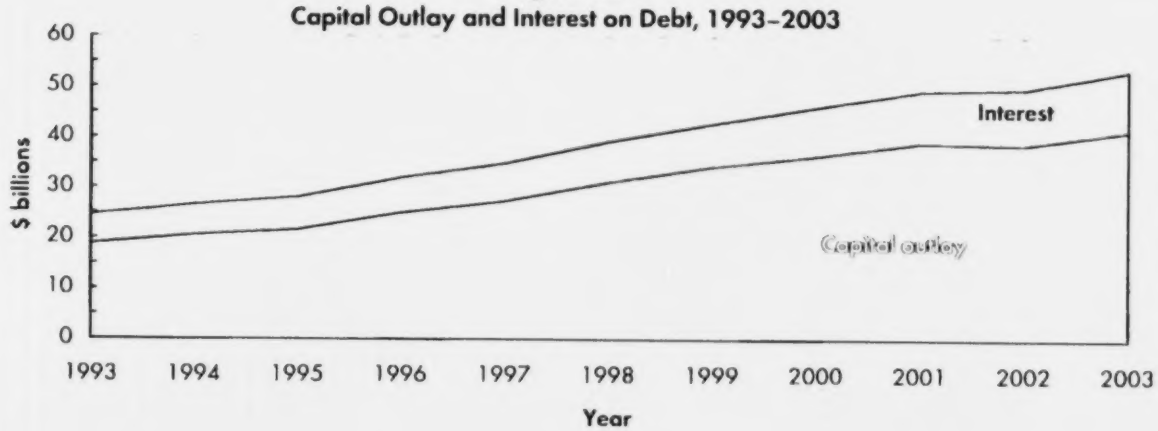


Figure 5.2
Capital Outlay and Interest on Debt, 1993–2003



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Tables for the 50 States and the District of Columbia

SUMMARY TABLE A. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DISTRICTS, 2001–02 (REVISED) AND 2002–03

REGION AND STATE	2001–02 (REVISED) BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT (SCHOOL DISTRICT)			2002–03 BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT (SCHOOL DISTRICT)		
	TOTAL	OPERATING	NONOPERATING	TOTAL	OPERATING	NONOPERATING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50 STATES AND D.C.	**15,490**	**15,192**	**298**	**15,519**	**15,215**	**304**
NEW ENGLAND	**1,518**	**1,279**	**239**	**1,520**	**1,281**	**239**
CONNECTICUT	193 •	193 •	0 •	193 •	193 •	0 •
MAINE	285	232	53	285	232	53
MASSACHUSETTS	481	373	108	483	375	108
NEW HAMPSHIRE	176	162	14	176	162	14
RHODE ISLAND	36	36	0	36	36	0
VERMONT	347	283	64	347	283	64
MID EAST	**1,907**	**1,880**	**27**	**1,909**	**1,882**	**27**
DELAWARE	26	26	0	29	29	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	37	37	0	36	36	0
MARYLAND	24 •	24 •	0 •	24 •	24 •	0 •
NEW JERSEY	615 •	592 •	23 •	615 •	592 •	23 •
NEW YORK	704	701	3	704	701	3
PENNSYLVANIA	501	500	1	501	500	1
SOUTHEAST	**1,634**	**1,629**	**5**	**1,635**	**1,630**	**5**
ALABAMA	128	128	0	128	128	0
ARKANSAS	310	310	0	310	310	0
FLORIDA	67	67	0	67	67	0
GEORGIA	180	180	0	181	181	0
KENTUCKY	176	176	0	176	176	0
LOUISIANA	87	87	0	87	87	0
MISSISSIPPI	152	152	0	152	152	0
NORTH CAROLINA	117	117	0	117	117	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	87	87	0	87	87	0
TENNESSEE	139	138	1	139	138	1
VIRGINIA	136 •	132 •	4 •	136 •	132 •	4 •
WEST VIRGINIA	55	55	0	55	55	0
GREAT LAKES	**3,095**	**3,090**	**5**	**3,122**	**3,117**	**5**
ILLINOIS	894	892	2	894	892	2
INDIANA	294 •	292	2 •	294 •	292	2 •
MICHIGAN	783 •	783 •	0 •	783 •	783 •	0 •
OHIO	698	697	1	725	724	1
WISCONSIN	426	426	0	426	426	0
PLAINS	**2,472**	**2,455**	**17**	**2,451**	**2,428**	**23**
IOWA	371	371	0	371	371	0
KANSAS	304	304	0	303	303	0
MINNESOTA	341	339	2	341	339	2
MISSOURI	524	524	0	524	524	0
NEBRASKA	534	526	8	517	503	14
NORTH DAKOTA	222	218	4	221	217	4
SOUTH DAKOTA	176	173	3	174	171	3
SOUTHWEST	**2,480**	**2,480**	**0**	**2,498**	**2,498**	**0**
ARIZONA	628 •	628 •	0 •	628 •	628 •	0 •
NEW MEXICO	89	89	0	89	89	0
OKLAHOMA	543	543	0	541	541	0
TEXAS	1,220	1,220	0	1,240	1,240	0
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	**830**	**826**	**4**	**830**	**826**	**4**
COLORADO	178	178	0	178	178	0
IDAHO	114	114	0	114	114	0
MONTANA	450 •	446 •	4 •	450 •	446 •	4 •
UTAH	40 •	40 •	0 •	40 •	40 •	0 •
WYOMING	48	48	0	48	48	0
FAR WEST	**1,554**	**1,553**	**1**	**1,554**	**1,553**	**1**
ALASKA	53	53	0	53	53	0
CALIFORNIA	989 •	989 •	0 •	989 •	989 •	0 •
HAWAII	1	1 •	0	1	1 •	0
NEVADA	17	17	0	17	17	0
OREGON	198	197	1	198	197	1
WASHINGTON	296	296	0	296	296	0

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUMMARY TABLE B. ESTIMATED FALL ENROLLMENT, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2001–02 (REVISED) AND 2002–03

REGION AND STATE	2001–02 (REVISED) FALL ENROLLMENT			2002–03 FALL ENROLLMENT		
	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50 STATES AND D.C.	**29,877,088**	**17,492,660**	**47,369,748**	**30,001,243**	**17,791,126**	**47,792,369**
NEW ENGLAND	**1,536,046**	**677,892**	**2,213,938**	**1,536,585**	**695,968**	**2,232,553**
CONNECTICUT	406,210	163,330	569,540	407,220	168,540	575,760
MAINE	143,621	61,965	205,586	140,890	62,818	203,708
MASSACHUSETTS	699,497	273,645	973,142	706,962	281,024	987,986
NEW HAMPSHIRE	145,286	61,561	206,847	144,546	63,082	207,628
RHODE ISLAND	88,265	69,691	157,956	85,244	72,752	157,996
VERMONT	53,167	47,700	100,867	51,723	47,752	99,475
MID EAST	**4,040,005**	**3,007,235**	**7,047,240**	**4,030,269**	**3,047,814**	**7,078,083**
DELAWARE	62,608	52,876	115,484	62,975	53,299	116,274
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	44,666	23,783	68,449	43,029	24,493	67,522
MARYLAND	475,871	384,769	860,640	472,377	394,366	866,743
NEW JERSEY	950,704 *	390,800 *	1,341,504 *	967,488 *	397,856 *	1,365,344 *
NEW YORK	1,546,359	1,293,177	2,839,536	1,544,000	1,301,000	2,845,000
PENNSYLVANIA	959,797	861,830	1,821,627	940,400	876,800	1,817,200
SOUTHEAST	**7,108,328**	**4,230,886**	**11,339,214**	**7,098,954**	**4,333,615**	**11,432,569**
ALABAMA	407,711 *	318,656 *	726,367 *	407,305 *	314,328 *	721,633 *
ARKANSAS	244,561 *	203,685 *	448,246 *	245,435 *	199,794 *	445,229 *
FLORIDA	1,399,320	1,096,649	2,495,969	1,398,389	1,135,239	2,533,628
GEORGIA	725,021	745,613	1,470,634	729,244	766,768	1,496,012
KENTUCKY	446,138	184,979	631,117	446,482	182,538	629,020
LOUISIANA	535,578	194,674	730,252	535,726	193,790	729,516
MISSISSIPPI	321,061	171,137	492,198	281,262	210,361	491,623
NORTH CAROLINA	969,602 *	352,028 *	1,321,630 *	987,697 *	358,192 *	1,345,889 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	480,595 *	189,106 *	669,701 *	484,533 *	186,975 *	671,508 *
TENNESSEE	656,883	250,891	907,774	657,084	253,280	910,364
VIRGINIA	735,747	427,347	1,163,094	737,720	438,837	1,176,557
WEST VIRGINIA	186,111	96,121	282,232	188,078	93,513	281,591
GREAT LAKES	**5,028,316**	**2,438,981**	**7,467,297**	**5,044,540**	**2,443,286**	**7,487,826**
ILLINOIS	1,481,379	585,396	2,066,775	1,495,632	594,001	2,089,633
INDIANA	554,376 *	441,630 *	996,006 *	557,675 *	437,520 *	995,195 *
MICHIGAN	1,218,569 *	502,001 *	1,720,570 *	1,221,677 *	508,867 *	1,730,544 *
OHIO	1,182,188 *	622,397 *	1,804,585 *	1,177,853 *	613,370 *	1,791,223 *
WISCONSIN	591,804	287,557	879,361	591,703	289,528	881,231
PLAINS	**1,937,339**	**1,274,981**	**3,212,320**	**1,933,167**	**1,281,947**	**3,215,114**
IOWA	255,083	230,849	485,932	251,254	230,956	482,210
KANSAS	313,368	156,837	470,205	313,063	156,571	469,634
MINNESOTA	439,528	411,840	851,368	443,148	413,715	856,863
MISSOURI	623,642	266,553	890,195	622,575	271,454	894,029
NEBRASKA	150,556	133,235	283,791	149,842	134,082	283,924
NORTH DAKOTA	69,698	35,519	105,217	68,240	34,773	103,013
SOUTH DAKOTA	85,464	40,148	125,612	85,045	40,396	125,441
SOUTHWEST	**3,562,739**	**2,441,768**	**6,004,507**	**3,618,076**	**2,490,711**	**6,108,787**
ARIZONA	660,160 *	255,496 *	915,656 *	676,357 *	264,076 *	940,433 *
NEW MEXICO	174,397	145,647	320,044	172,429	148,557	320,986
OKLAHOMA	350,662	271,492	622,154	351,431	272,745	624,176
TEXAS	2,377,520	1,769,133	4,146,653	2,417,859	1,805,333	4,223,192
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	**978,701**	**727,504**	**1,706,205**	**982,397**	**734,392**	**1,716,789**
COLORADO	368,830	373,315	742,145	372,186	379,676	751,862
IDAHO	132,406	114,009	246,415	133,500	115,009	248,509
MONTANA	102,671 *	49,276 *	151,947 *	100,506 *	49,068 *	149,574 *
UTAH	329,969 *	147,832 *	477,801	331,996 *	148,740 *	480,736
WYOMING	44,825	43,072	87,897	44,209	41,899	86,108
FAR WEST	**5,685,614**	**2,693,413**	**8,379,027**	**5,757,255**	**2,763,393**	**8,520,648**
ALASKA	94,897	39,461	134,358	94,131	39,893	134,024
CALIFORNIA	4,374,492 *	1,766,871 *	6,141,363 *	4,441,106 *	1,808,989 *	6,250,095 *
HAWAII	104,133	80,413	184,546	102,406	81,423	183,829
NEVADA	206,723	150,091	356,814	210,938	158,560	369,498
OREGON	365,953	185,569	551,522	363,138	190,933	554,071
WASHINGTON	539,416	471,008	1,010,424	545,536	483,595	1,029,131

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUMMARY TABLE C. ESTIMATED ADM AND ADA IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 2001–02 (REVISED)

REGION AND STATE	2001–02 (REVISED) ENROLLMENT		PERCENT ADA OF		
	ADM	ADA	FALL ENR	ADM	PUBLIC HS GRADS
1	2	3	4	5	6
50 STATES AND D.C.	**n.a.**	**44,209,903**	**93.3**	**n.a.**	**2,612,318**
NEW ENGLAND	**2,174,329**	**2,053,605**	**92.8**	**94.4**	**124,625**
CONNECTICUT	569,540	539,350	94.7	94.7	31,910
MAINE	202,628	190,533	92.7	94.0	12,800
MASSACHUSETTS	947,000	895,000	92.0	94.5	52,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	203,241	192,492	93.1	94.7	12,452
RHODE ISLAND	157,736	146,653	92.8	93.0	8,380
VERMONT	94,184	89,577	88.8	95.1	7,083
MID EAST	**7,213,684**	**6,656,873**	**94.5**	**92.3**	**395,867**
DELAWARE	117,664	109,932	95.2	93.4	6,589
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	67,765	62,681	91.6	92.5	2,894
MARYLAND	857,139	807,331	93.8	94.2	51,391
NEW JERSEY	1,344,727	1,272,574	94.9	94.6	76,923 *
NEW YORK	3,028,389 *	2,728,355 *	96.1 *	90.1 *	142,750
PENNSYLVANIA	1,798,000	1,676,000	92.0	93.2	115,320
SOUTHEAST	**11,202,321**	**10,572,018**	**93.2**	**94.4**	**569,195**
ALABAMA	730,127	698,350	96.1	95.6	37,709
ARKANSAS	445,088	420,377	93.8	94.4	27,100
FLORIDA	2,475,323	2,326,142	93.2	94.0	113,595
GEORGIA	1,470,634	1,370,630	93.2	93.2	71,589 *
KENTUCKY	620,860	575,978	91.3	92.8	36,337
LOUISIANA	723,896	679,022	93.0	93.8	37,113
MISSISSIPPI	486,542	461,951	93.9	94.9	24,982
NORTH CAROLINA	1,271,131 *	1,206,694 *	91.3 *	94.9 *	62,553 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	656,963	636,178	95.0	96.8	32,400
TENNESSEE	899,709	847,816	93.4	94.2	42,151
VIRGINIA	1,143,829	1,086,300	93.4	95.0	66,519
WEST VIRGINIA	278,219	262,580	93.0	94.4	17,147
GREAT LAKES	**n.a.**	**6,837,930**	**91.6**	**n.a.**	**428,503**
ILLINOIS	2,015,140	1,882,208	91.1	93.4	115,699
INDIANA	956,170	915,834	92.0	95.8	60,266
MICHIGAN	n.a.	1,597,231 *	92.8	n.a.	81,125 *
OHIO	1,796,000	1,649,533	91.4	91.8	110,838
WISCONSIN	840,535	793,124	90.2	94.4	60,575
PLAINS	**n.a.**	**2,965,493**	**92.3**	**n.a.**	**211,221**
IOWA	482,050	459,411	94.5	95.3	33,789
KANSAS	445,194	418,482	89.0	94.0	29,510
MINNESOTA	845,485	791,588	93.0	93.6	57,440
MISSOURI	n.a.	813,638	91.4	n.a.	54,285
NEBRASKA	277,173	263,487	92.8	95.1	19,248
NORTH DAKOTA	107,823	100,028	95.1	92.8	8,084
SOUTH DAKOTA	124,588	118,859	94.6	95.4	8,865
SOUTHWEST	**n.a.**	**5,593,110**	**93.1**	**n.a.**	**322,381**
ARIZONA	921,703	872,301	95.3	94.6	47,923
NEW MEXICO	320,044	288,040	90.0	90.0	16,756
OKLAHOMA	616,921	580,796	93.4	94.1	36,695
TEXAS	n.a.	3,851,973	92.9	n.a.	221,007
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	**n.a.**	**1,586,288**	**93.0**	**n.a.**	**104,225**
COLORADO	n.a.	688,265	92.7	n.a.	40,725
IDAHO	n.a.	231,551	94.0	n.a.	15,874
MONTANA	150,985 *	137,122	90.2	90.8 *	10,945 *
UTAH	473,067	447,616	93.7	94.6	30,576
WYOMING	86,819	81,734	93.0	94.1	6,105
FAR WEST	**n.a.**	**7,944,586**	**94.8**	**n.a.**	**456,301**
ALASKA	132,670	114,319	85.1	86.2	6,945
CALIFORNIA	n.a.	5,915,354	96.3	n.a.	330,853 *
HAWAII	182,357	170,268	92.3	93.4	10,669
NEVADA	339,796	318,726	89.3	93.8	15,208
OREGON	520,631	483,038	87.6	92.8	31,023
WASHINGTON	1,006,276	942,881	93.3	93.7	61,603

NOTE: ADM = AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP; ADA = AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE; ENR = ENROLLMENT; n.a. = NOT AVAILABLE.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUMMARY TABLE D. ESTIMATED ADM AND ADA IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 2002–03

REGION AND STATE	2002–03 ENROLLMENT		PERCENT ADA OF		
	ADM	ADA	FALL ENR	ADM	PUBLIC HS GRADS
1	2	3	4	5	6
50 STATES AND D.C.	**n.a.**	**44,658,020**	**93.4**	**n.a.**	**2,643,066**
NEW ENGLAND	**2,182,013**	**2,064,070**	**92.5**	**94.6**	**126,330**
CONNECTICUT	575,760	546,970	95.0	95.0	32,490
MAINE	200,199	188,218	92.4	94.0	12,820
MASSACHUSETTS	948,713	900,085	91.1	94.9	52,337
NEW HAMPSHIRE	205,946 *	194,916 *	93.9 *	94.6 *	13,013 *
RHODE ISLAND	158,619 *	147,920 *	93.6 *	93.3 *	8,659 *
VERMONT	92,777	85,961	86.4	92.7	7,012
MID EAST	**7,292,141**	**6,727,737**	**95.1**	**92.3**	**403,491**
DELAWARE	117,915	109,874	94.5	93.2	6,508
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	64,687 *	59,594 *	88.3 *	92.1 *	2,733 *
MARYLAND	864,205 *	813,384 *	93.8 *	94.1 *	52,864 *
NEW JERSEY	1,372,573 *	1,303,869 *	95.5 *	95.0 *	79,689 *
NEW YORK	3,077,762 *	2,768,015 *	97.3 *	89.9 *	143,707 *
PENNSYLVANIA	1,795,000	1,673,000	92.1	93.2	117,991
SOUTHEAST	**11,246,076**	**10,664,913**	**93.3**	**94.8**	**576,334**
ALABAMA	726,544 *	692,593 *	96.0 *	95.3 *	37,421 *
ARKANSAS	443,207 *	419,259 *	94.2 *	94.6 *	27,212 *
FLORIDA	2,557,510	2,405,449	94.9	94.1	117,624
GEORGIA	1,496,012	1,391,291	93.0	93.0	72,565
KENTUCKY	623,933	579,106	92.1	92.8	36,163
LOUISIANA	709,312 *	666,944 *	91.4 *	94.0 *	37,939 *
MISSISSIPPI	484,157 *	459,731 *	93.5 *	95.0 *	24,500 *
NORTH CAROLINA	1,288,769 *	1,223,854 *	90.9 *	95.0 *	63,278 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	660,308	637,789	95.0	96.6	33,000
TENNESSEE	897,479	851,009	93.5	94.8	41,160
VIRGINIA	1,179,158 *	1,074,702 *	91.3 *	91.1 *	68,270 *
WEST VIRGINIA	179,686	263,187	93.5	146.5	17,202
GREAT LAKES	**n.a.**	**6,891,174**	**92.0**	**n.a.**	**421,463**
ILLINOIS	2,034,873	1,899,993	90.9	93.4	114,733
INDIANA	959,180 *	919,507 *	92.4	95.9	57,269 *
MICHIGAN	n.a. *	1,608,592 *	93.0 *	n.a. *	78,111 *
OHIO	1,784,993 *	1,635,044 *	91.3	91.6	111,327 *
WISCONSIN	862,529	828,038	94.0	96.0	60,022
PLAINS	**n.a.**	**2,966,219**	**92.3**	**n.a.**	**212,976**
IOWA	478,937	456,446	94.7	95.3	33,430
KANSAS	444,653	417,974	89.0	94.0	29,707
MINNESOTA	850,950	799,894	93.4	94.0	60,100
MISSOURI	n.a. *	814,427	91.1	n.a. *	53,828
NEBRASKA	274,496 *	260,886 *	91.9 *	95.0 *	19,080 *
NORTH DAKOTA	105,044	97,424	94.6	92.7	8,016
SOUTH DAKOTA	124,187	119,168	95.0	96.0	8,815 *
SOUTHWEST	**n.a.**	**5,686,542**	**93.1**	**n.a.**	**328,108**
ARIZONA	945,255 *	895,287 *	95.2 *	94.7 *	48,957 *
NEW MEXICO	320,986	288,887	90.0	90.0	17,868
OKLAHOMA	621,543	593,642	95.1	95.5	37,995 *
TEXAS	n.a.	3,908,726	92.6	n.a.	223,288
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	**n.a.**	**1,592,798**	**92.8**	**n.a.**	**105,545**
COLORADO	n.a.	697,277	92.7	n.a.	41,973 *
IDAHO	n.a.	232,000	93.4	n.a.	16,000
MONTANA	148,690 *	136,476 *	91.2 *	91.8 *	10,896 *
UTAH	471,941 *	446,551 *	92.9 *	94.6 *	30,755 *
WYOMING	85,135	80,494	93.5	94.5	5,921
FAR WEST	**n.a.**	**8,064,568**	**94.6**	**n.a.**	**468,818**
ALASKA	133,517 *	114,458 *	85.4 *	85.7 *	7,011 *
CALIFORNIA	n.a. *	6,012,430	96.2 *	n.a. *	341,463 *
HAWAII	181,648	169,606	92.3	93.4	11,165
NEVADA	354,264	337,136	91.2	95.2	15,500
OREGON	522,286	485,066	87.5	92.9	31,508
WASHINGTON	1,009,468	945,872	91.9	93.7	62,171

NOTE: ADM = AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP; ADA = AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE; ENR = ENROLLMENT; n.a. = NOT AVAILABLE.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUMMARY TABLE E. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF MEMBERS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY TYPE OF POSITION, 2001–02 (REVISED)

REGION AND STATE	CLASSROOM TEACHERS						TOTAL TEACHERS	OTHER NON-SUPERVISORY INSTRUCTIONAL	PRINCIPALS & SUPERVISORS	TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL			SECONDARY SCHOOL						
	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 STATES AND D.C.	**247,211**	**1,498,277**	**1,745,489**	**505,000**	**727,039**	**1,232,039**	**2,977,528**	**229,201**	**181,103**	**3,387,831**
NEW ENGLAND	**13,658**	**75,753**	**89,412**	**26,319**	**32,708**	**59,027**	**148,439**	**19,699**	**8,506**	**176,643**
CONNECTICUT	5,384	24,199	29,583	5,691	6,428	12,119	41,702	4,302	2,616	48,620
MAINE	2,009	8,918	10,927	2,429	2,529	4,958	15,885	1,285	1,060	18,230
MASSACHUSETTS	2,999	23,281	26,280	12,407	15,792	28,199	54,479	9,695	3,331	67,505
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,595	8,660	10,255	1,950	2,473	4,423	14,678	1,819	719	17,216
RHODE ISLAND	1,016 *	6,745 *	7,762 *	2,029 *	3,164 *	5,193 *	12,955 *	1,708 *	360 *	15,022 *
VERMONT	655	3,950	4,605	1,813	2,322	4,135	8,740	890	420	10,050
MID EAST	**32,510**	**219,857**	**252,367**	**100,807**	**159,155**	**259,962**	**512,329**	**46,061**	**27,531**	**585,921**
DELAWARE	427	3,351	3,778	1,475	2,321	3,796	7,574	475	413	8,462
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	610 *	2,896 *	3,506	465 *	905 *	1,370	4,876	1,055	307	6,238
MARYLAND	4,635	27,678	32,313	7,945	13,639	21,584	53,897	4,858	3,528	62,283
NEW JERSEY	4,152	34,643	38,795	21,015	43,058	64,073	102,868	15,706	7,042	125,616
NEW YORK	11,200	100,800	112,000	45,058	67,586	112,644	224,644	11,664 *	10,462 *	246,770 *
PENNSYLVANIA	11,486	50,489	61,975	24,849	31,646	56,495	118,470	12,303	5,779	136,552
SOUTHEAST	**45,136**	**394,363**	**439,499**	**100,297**	**182,470**	**282,767**	**722,266**	**56,612**	**45,484**	**824,362**
ALABAMA	2,043	24,949	26,992	6,959	12,330	19,289	46,281	3,693	2,741	52,715
ARKANSAS	832	14,569	15,401	6,091	9,938	16,029	31,430	2,642	2,044	36,116
FLORIDA	7,595	61,318	68,913	23,266	44,709	67,975	136,888	8,716	6,749	152,353
GEORGIA	5,100	48,627	53,727	12,549	26,555	39,104	92,831	7,863	6,610	107,304
KENTUCKY	3,511	23,530	27,041	4,602	6,599	11,201	38,242	4,688	1,957	44,887
LOUISIANA	3,512	31,391	34,903	5,643	9,324	14,967	49,870	4,681	3,721	58,272
MISSISSIPPI	1,224	16,516	17,740	3,895	7,636	11,531	29,271	1,835	1,968	33,074
NORTH CAROLINA	5,256 *	47,467 *	52,723 *	10,966 *	20,218 *	31,184 *	83,907	6,286 *	5,359 *	95,552 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,101	28,474	31,575	4,558	8,135	12,693	44,268	3,771	3,766	51,805
TENNESSEE	5,782	35,825	41,607	6,812	8,935	15,747	57,354	4,524	3,656	65,534
VIRGINIA	4,972 *	50,213 *	55,185 *	12,201 *	24,552 *	36,753 *	91,938	6,708 *	5,437 *	104,084 *
WEST VIRGINIA	2,208	11,484	13,692	2,755	3,539	6,294	19,986	1,205	1,476	22,667
GREAT LAKES	**51,469**	**241,894**	**293,363**	**83,880**	**92,265**	**176,145**	**469,508**	**33,394**	**29,538**	**532,440**
ILLINOIS	12,781	76,242	89,023	17,693	24,623	42,316	131,339	9,532	6,208	147,079
INDIANA	4,252	27,788	32,040	13,973	13,717	27,690	59,730	2,914	4,544	67,188
MICHIGAN	11,881 *	39,776 *	51,657 *	25,428 *	22,548 *	47,976 *	99,633 *	8,607 *	6,066 *	114,306 *
OHIO	14,504	65,367	79,871	17,632	22,130	39,762	119,633	8,347	10,155	138,135
WISCONSIN	8,051	32,721	40,772	9,154	9,247	18,401	59,173	3,994	2,565	65,732
PLAINS	**15,536**	**102,542**	**118,078**	**45,401**	**60,471**	**105,872**	**223,950**	**18,108**	**13,481**	**255,539**
IOWA	1,812	14,575	16,387	8,115	10,192	18,307	34,694	2,589	1,417	38,700
KANSAS	2,025	14,848	16,873	8,754	7,457	16,211	33,084	2,787	2,234	38,105
MINNESOTA	5,096	22,126	27,222	10,835	14,813	25,648	52,870	2,075	2,481	57,426
MISSOURI	2,816	30,715	33,531	11,438	20,703	32,141	65,672	7,596	5,315	78,583
NEBRASKA	1,709	10,737	12,446	3,808	4,457	8,265	20,711	1,742	1,223	23,676
NORTH DAKOTA	980	4,237	5,217	1,189	1,333	2,522	7,739	758	388	8,885
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,098	5,304	6,402	1,262	1,516	2,778	9,180	561	423	10,164
SOUTHWEST	**23,669**	**188,570**	**212,239**	**66,138**	**110,336**	**176,474**	**388,713**	**25,945**	**24,096**	**438,754**
ARIZONA	5,197	26,389	31,586	5,475	6,476	11,951	43,537	3,606	2,656	49,799
NEW MEXICO	2,536	12,366	14,902	2,713	3,412	6,125	21,027	2,727	981	24,735
OKLAHOMA	1,820	19,820	21,640	7,830	12,090	19,920	41,560	2,930	2,660	47,150
TEXAS	14,116	129,995	144,111	50,120	88,358	138,478	282,589	16,682	17,799	317,070
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	**6,897**	**44,983**	**51,880**	**19,952**	**25,891**	**45,843**	**97,723**	**6,215**	**5,425**	**109,363**
COLORADO	2,796	19,471	22,267	8,798	13,098	21,896	44,163	3,129	2,598	49,890
IDAHO	811	6,243	7,054	3,143	3,607	6,750	13,804	779	996	15,579
MONTANA	1,387 *	5,589 *	6,976 *	1,803 *	1,629 *	3,432 *	10,408	836	504	11,748
UTAH	1,451	10,922 *	12,373 *	4,586	5,737 *	10,323 *	22,696 *	962	1,000	24,658
WYOMING	452	2,758	3,210	1,622	1,820	3,442	6,652	509	327	7,488
FAR WEST	**58,336**	**230,315**	**288,651**	**62,206**	**63,743**	**125,949**	**414,600**	**23,167**	**27,042**	**464,809**
ALASKA	1,222	3,923	5,145	1,282	1,532	2,814	7,959	515	461	8,935
CALIFORNIA	45,270	171,355	216,625	39,971	38,222	78,193	294,818	13,729	19,056	327,603
HAWAII	757	5,363	6,120	2,039	3,037	5,076	11,196	1,986	502	13,684
NEVADA	1,645	9,628	11,273	3,021	4,491	7,512	18,785	2,142	962	21,889
OREGON	4,415	15,531	19,946	4,938	4,375	9,313	29,259	1,501	2,599	33,359
WASHINGTON	5,027	24,515	29,542	10,955	12,086	23,041	52,583	3,294	3,462	59,339

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUMMARY TABLE F. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF MEMBERS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY TYPE OF POSITION, 2002–03

REGION AND STATE	CLASSROOM TEACHERS						TOTAL TEACHERS	OTHER NON-SUPERVISORY INSTRUCTIONAL	PRINCIPALS & SUPERVISORS	TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL			SECONDARY SCHOOL						
	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 STATES AND D.C.	**257,050**	**1,532,913**	**1,789,964**	**514,880**	**739,131**	**1,254,011**	**3,043,975**	**231,384**	**185,800**	**3,461,159**
NEW ENGLAND	**14,244**	**76,656**	**90,900**	**27,135**	**33,241**	**60,376**	**151,276**	**20,407**	**8,658**	**180,341**
CONNECTICUT	5,400	24,300	29,700	5,780	6,520	12,300	42,000	4,300	2,620	48,920
MAINE	2,010	9,077	11,087	2,455	2,619	5,074	16,161	1,338	1,107	18,606
MASSACHUSETTS	3,500	23,500	27,000	13,000	16,000	29,000	56,000	9,700	3,400	69,100
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,619	8,866	10,485	1,994	2,496	4,490	14,975	2,312	736	18,023
RHODE ISLAND	1,067 *	7,005 *	8,072 *	2,028 *	3,272 *	5,300 *	13,372 *	1,823 *	368 *	15,563 *
VERMONT	648	3,908	4,556	1,878	2,334	4,212	8,768	934	427	10,129
MID EAST	**32,680**	**221,425**	**254,105**	**100,443**	**161,143**	**261,586**	**515,691**	**47,036**	**27,270**	**589,998**
DELAWARE	437	3,375	3,812	1,489	2,360	3,849	7,661	494	515	8,670
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	514	2,555	3,069	577	1,123	1,700	4,769	955	276	6,000
MARYLAND	4,794	28,385	33,179	8,136	14,228	22,364	55,543	5,073	3,589	64,205
NEW JERSEY	4,160 *	34,710 *	38,870 *	21,056 *	43,142 *	64,198 *	103,068 *	15,737 *	7,056 *	125,861 *
NEW YORK	11,300	101,700	113,000	44,635	68,365	113,000	226,000	12,027 *	10,034 *	248,062 *
PENNSYLVANIA	11,475	50,700	62,175	24,550	31,925	56,475	118,650	12,750	5,800	137,200
SOUTHEAST	**46,202**	**400,787**	**446,989**	**102,808**	**188,022**	**290,830**	**737,819**	**58,295**	**46,520**	**842,634**
ALABAMA	2,126	25,007	27,133	6,950	12,466	19,416	46,549	3,758	2,852	53,159
ARKANSAS	841	14,727	15,568	6,157	10,046	16,203	31,771	2,702	2,110	36,583
FLORIDA	7,660	62,548	70,208	23,963	46,857	70,820	141,028	8,897	6,943	156,868
GEORGIA	5,498	49,956	55,454	13,150	27,271	40,421	95,875	8,376	6,795	111,046
KENTUCKY	3,517	23,648	27,165	4,773	6,798	11,571	38,736	4,688	1,960	45,384
LOUISIANA	3,570 *	31,547 *	35,117 *	5,639 *	9,499 *	15,138 *	50,255 *	4,672 *	3,716 *	58,643 *
MISSISSIPPI	1,232 *	16,630 *	17,862 *	4,292 *	8,415 *	12,707 *	30,569 *	1,921 *	2,058 *	34,548 *
NORTH CAROLINA	5,462 *	48,859 *	54,321 *	11,128 *	20,680 *	31,808 *	86,129 *	6,391 *	5,512 *	98,032 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,187 *	29,267 *	32,454 *	4,720 *	8,424 *	13,144 *	45,598 *	3,887 *	3,766 *	53,251 *
TENNESSEE	5,877	36,407	42,284	6,935	9,096	16,031	58,315	4,643	3,738	66,696
VIRGINIA	5,024 *	50,735 *	55,759 *	12,386 *	24,924 *	37,310 *	93,069	7,163 *	5,572 *	105,804 *
WEST VIRGINIA	2,208	11,456	13,664	2,715	3,546	6,261	19,925	1,197	1,498	22,620
GREAT LAKES	**54,891**	**248,940**	**303,831**	**86,397**	**89,190**	**175,587**	**479,418**	**30,253**	**31,314**	**540,985**
ILLINOIS	15,533	79,652	95,185	19,193	20,141	39,334	134,519	6,035	7,436	147,990
INDIANA	4,309 *	28,166 *	32,475 *	14,163 *	13,904 *	28,067 *	60,542 *	2,969 *	4,647 *	68,158 *
MICHIGAN	12,208 *	40,869 *	53,077 *	25,947 *	23,009 *	48,956 *	102,033 *	8,787 *	6,137 *	116,957 *
OHIO	14,794	66,775	81,569	17,929	22,556	40,485	122,054	8,409	10,476	140,939
WISCONSIN	8,047	33,478	41,525	9,165	9,580	18,745	60,270	4,053	2,618	66,941
PLAINS	**16,218**	**104,250**	**120,468**	**46,062**	**61,793**	**107,855**	**228,323**	**18,396**	**13,533**	**260,253**
IOWA	1,763	14,346	16,109	7,922	10,303	18,225	34,334	2,532	1,396	38,262
KANSAS	2,018	14,040	16,058	8,922	7,601	16,523	32,581	2,712	2,189	37,482
MINNESOTA	5,392 *	23,410 *	28,802 *	11,719 *	16,021 *	27,740 *	56,542 *	2,156 *	2,532 *	61,230 *
MISSOURI	2,884 *	31,445 *	34,329 *	11,769 *	21,302 *	33,071 *	67,400 *	7,911 *	5,387 *	80,698 *
NEBRASKA	2,115	11,544	13,659	3,346	3,698	7,044	20,703	1,784	1,234	23,721
NORTH DAKOTA	980	4,231	5,211	1,172	1,362	2,534	7,745	761	391	8,897
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,066	5,234	6,300	1,212	1,506	2,718	9,018	540	405	9,963
SOUTHWEST	**24,182**	**192,254**	**216,436**	**67,473**	**112,681**	**180,154**	**396,590**	**26,430**	**24,775**	**447,795**
ARIZONA	5,384 *	27,341 *	32,725 *	5,670 *	6,707 *	12,377 *	45,102 *	3,819 *	2,926 *	51,847 *
NEW MEXICO	2,528	12,386	14,914	2,825	3,519	6,344	21,258	2,610	1,013	24,881
OKLAHOMA	1,800	19,270	21,070	7,600	11,880	19,480	40,550	2,900	2,590	46,040
TEXAS	14,470	133,257	147,727	51,378	90,575	141,953	289,680	17,101	18,246	325,027
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	**6,965**	**45,590**	**52,555**	**20,185**	**26,533**	**46,718**	**99,273**	**6,343**	**5,410**	**111,027**
COLORADO	2,831 *	19,714 *	22,545 *	9,191 *	13,550 *	22,651 *	45,196 *	3,198 *	2,571 *	50,966 *
IDAHO	807	6,277	7,084	3,108	3,656	6,764	13,848	764	992	15,604
MONTANA	1,401 *	5,645 *	7,046 *	1,795 *	1,622 *	3,417 *	10,463 *	862 *	524 *	11,849 *
UTAH	1,481 *	11,199 *	12,680 *	4,564 *	5,900 *	10,464 *	23,144 *	1,011 *	996 *	25,151 *
WYOMING	445	2,755	3,200	1,617	1,805	3,422	6,622	508	327	7,457
FAR WEST	**61,668**	**243,011**	**304,679**	**64,376**	**66,529**	**130,905**	**435,584**	**24,223**	**28,320**	**488,127**
ALASKA	1,243	3,983	5,226	1,249	1,577	2,826	8,052	538	461	9,051
CALIFORNIA	48,587 *	183,930 *	232,517 *	42,091 *	40,384 *	82,475 *	314,992 *	14,724 *	20,272 *	349,988 *
HAWAII	809	5,192	6,001	1,995	3,158	5,153	11,154	1,966	516	13,636
NEVADA	1,670	9,965	11,635	3,139	4,685	7,824	19,459	2,198	1,005	22,662
OREGON	4,371	15,376	19,747	4,889	4,331	9,220	28,967	1,486	2,573	33,026
WASHINGTON	4,988	24,565	29,553	11,013	12,394	23,407	52,960	3,311	3,493	59,764

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUMMARY TABLE G. ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS, 2001–02 (REVISED) AND 2002–03

	2001–02 (REVISED) AVERAGE SALARY FOR CLASSROOM TEACHERS				2002–03 AVERAGE SALARY FOR CLASSROOM TEACHERS				% CHANGE VERSUS	
REGION AND STATE	INSTR. STAFF	ELEM.	SEC.	ALL TEACHERS	INSTR. STAFF	ELEM.	SEC.	ALL TEACHERS	2001–02 (CURRENT $)	1992–93 (CURRENT $)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 STATES AND D.C.	**46,706**	**44,308**	**45,246**	**44,683**	**47,914**	**45,658**	**46,119**	**45,822**	**2.55**	**30.8**
NEW ENGLAND	**54,563**	**47,767**	**48,570**	**48,094**	**56,035**	**49,138**	**49,719**	**49,368**	**2.65**	**24.9**
CONNECTICUT	55,780	52,967	54,881	53,551	56,431 *	54,362 *	54,362 *	54,362 *	1.51	12.5
MAINE	41,015	37,110	37,721	37,300	42,779	38,001	38,438	38,121	2.20	26.0
MASSACHUSETTS	61,688	50,293	50,293	50,293	63,278	52,043	52,043	52,043	3.48	34.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	47,083 *	39,915	39,915	39,915	48,188 *	40,519 *	40,519 *	40,519 *	1.51	19.4
RHODE ISLAND	53,013 *	49,758 *	49,758 *	49,758 *	55,643 *	51,076 *	51,076 *	51,076 *	2.65 *	34.6
VERMONT	40,518	39,369	39,102	39,240	43,632	41,364	41,847	41,603	6.02	19.5
MID EAST	**53,474**	**50,339**	**52,257**	**51,420**	**54,705**	**51,611**	**52,949**	**52,370**	**1.85**	**22.4**
DELAWARE	50,487	48,280	48,445	48,363	53,835	49,202	49,280	50,772	4.98	40.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48,352 *	46,545	49,553	47,049	52,424	49,378	53,266	50,763	7.89	31.2
MARYLAND	50,645	47,501	49,014	48,251	52,248	49,040	50,321	49,677	2.96	28.2
NEW JERSEY	56,147	51,682	54,107	53,192	57,187	52,783	54,996	54,166	1.83	26.9
NEW YORK	53,920 *	50,755	52,800	52,000	55,000	52,000	53,000	52,600	1.15	16.9
PENNSYLVANIA	51,920	50,565	50,637	50,599	53,200	51,800	51,800	51,800	2.37	25.7
SOUTHEAST	**41,031**	**39,377**	**40,058**	**39,759**	**41,898**	**40,498**	**40,940**	**40,687**	**2.33**	**38.0**
ALABAMA	38,774	37,194	37,194	37,194	39,937	38,246	38,246	38,246	2.83	41.9
ARKANSAS	36,818	35,925	37,958	36,962 *	37,117	36,694	38,770	37,753 *	2.14 *	37.6
FLORIDA	40,504	39,275	39,275	39,275	40,513	39,465	39,465	39,465	0.48	26.6
GEORGIA	46,315	43,410	44,990	44,073	47,897	44,802	46,545	45,533	3.31	50.7
KENTUCKY	39,203	37,543	38,447	37,951	39,203	38,592	39,492	38,981	2.71	25.3
LOUISIANA	38,110	36,328	36,328	36,328	38,652 *	36,878 *	36,878 *	36,878 *	1.51	41.3
MISSISSIPPI	34,570	32,728	34,168	33,295	35,890 *	34,555 *	34,555 *	34,555 *	3.78	41.8
NORTH CAROLINA	42,680	42,680	42,680	42,680	43,076	43,076	43,076	43,076	0.93	46.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	41,856	38,046	38,720	39,923	43,313 *	41,279 *	41,279 *	41,279 *	3.40	41.3
TENNESSEE	40,072	38,272	38,917	38,515	41,264	39,486	39,743	39,677	3.02	37.0
VIRGINIA	42,755 *	41,731 *	41,731 *	41,731 *	44,211 *	43,152 *	43,152 *	43,152	3.41 *	33.8
WEST VIRGINIA	38,112	36,481	37,338	36,751	39,988	38,195	39,190	38,508	4.78	27.1
GREAT LAKES	**48,681**	**46,135**	**48,897**	**47,171**	**50,166**	**47,726**	**49,990**	**48,555**	**2.93**	**28.4**
ILLINOIS	51,310	47,039	54,477	49,435	53,554	49,254	56,218	51,289	3.75	32.8
INDIANA	45,434	44,304	44,069	44,195	46,361 *	45,097 *	45,097 *	45,097 *	2.04	28.6
MICHIGAN	52,676 *	52,676 *	52,676 *	52,676 *	54,071 *	54,071 *	54,071 *	54,071 *	2.65 *	23.2 *
OHIO	45,690	43,751	44,587	44,029	47,175	45,331	45,694	45,452	3.23	31.7
WISCONSIN	45,452	41,982	42,787	42,232	46,024	42,871	42,871	42,871	1.51	19.3
PLAINS	**40,002**	**37,882**	**38,665**	**38,254**	**41,203**	**39,195**	**39,839**	**39,204**	**2.48**	**26.9**
IOWA	39,562	37,275	39,074	38,230	40,289	38,022	39,705	38,921	1.81	29.2
KANSAS	38,134	37,093	37,093	37,093	39,222	38,123	38,123	38,123	2.78	16.0
MINNESOTA	43,900 *	42,590	41,749	42,194	45,959 *	42,833 *	42,833 *	42,833 *	1.51	22.1
MISSOURI	40,029	37,456	38,568	37,996	40,823 *	39,826 *	39,826 *	38,826 *	2.19	32.2
NEBRASKA	40,193 *	36,236	36,236	36,236	40,893 *	37,896	37,896	37,896	4.58	31.8
NORTH DAKOTA	32,630	32,493	31,813	32,253	33,519	33,441	32,783	33,210	2.97	31.7
SOUTH DAKOTA	32,444	31,321	31,236	31,295	33,603	32,423	32,400	32,416	3.58	33.5
SOUTHWEST	**41,909**	**38,365**	**39,068**	**38,684**	**42,746**	**39,076**	**39,786**	**39,399**	**1.85**	**34.0**
ARIZONA	51,089 *	39,973 *	39,973 *	39,973	52,266 *	40,894 *	40,894 *	40,894 *	2.30	30.4
NEW MEXICO	37,073	36,138	37,172	36,440	37,888	36,333	37,521	36,687	0.68	38.3
OKLAHOMA	36,661	34,530	34,976	34,744	36,808	34,672	35,051	34,854	0.32	34.5
TEXAS	41,625	38,818	39,663	39,232	42,441	39,579	40,440	40,001	1.96	33.6
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	**40,015**	**38,568**	**39,080**	**38,894**	**40,419**	**39,448**	**39,732**	**39,642**	**1.92**	**31.8**
COLORADO	42,503	40,385	40,818	40,659	42,311 *	41,275 *	41,275 *	41,275 *	1.51	23.1
IDAHO	39,174	39,314	39,027	39,591	39,715	39,857	39,566	40,148	1.41	48.6
MONTANA	34,379	34,379	34,379	34,379	35,754	35,754	35,754	35,754	4.00	29.5
UTAH	38,457 *	37,414 *	37,414 *	37,414 *	39,578 *	38,413 *	38,413 *	38,413 *	2.67 *	41.0
WYOMING	39,161	37,869	37,807	37,837	39,206	37,901	37,852	37,876	0.10	25.9
FAR WEST	**52,778**	**51,643**	**52,190**	**51,357**	**54,616**	**53,465**	**53,295**	**53,256**	**3.70**	**36.8**
ALASKA	50,399	49,418	49,418	49,418	51,142	49,511	50,008	49,685	0.54	6.4
CALIFORNIA	55,787 *	54,193	57,224	54,348	57,623 *	56,000 *	58,000 *	56,283 *	3.56	40.6
HAWAII	44,085	42,615	42,615	42,615	45,944	44,464	44,464	44,464	4.34	21.9
NEVADA	42,990 *	40,570 *	41,051 *	40,764 *	44,042 *	41,607 *	42,020 *	41,795 *	2.53	22.5
OREGON	46,432	45,714	46,452	46,081	47,796	47,133	47,889	47,600	3.30	32.2
WASHINGTON	45,708	43,433	43,504	43,464	47,291	44,944	44,956	44,949	3.42	25.7

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUMMARY TABLE H. ESTIMATED REVENUE AND NONREVENUE RECEIPTS, 2001–02 (REVISED)

REGION AND STATE	REVENUE RECEIPTS ('000s)				% OF REVENUE RECEIPTS			NONREVENUE RECEIPTS ('000s)	TOTAL RECEIPTS (COLS. 5 & 9) ('000s)
	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL & OTHERS	TOTAL	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL & OTHERS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50 STATES AND D.C.	**30,440,905**	**202,494,033**	**174,805,101**	**407,740,039**	**7.5**	**49.7**	**42.9**	**27,727,561**	**435,467,600**
NEW ENGLAND	**1,234,124**	**10,781,828**	**11,543,859**	**23,559,812**	**5.3**	**48.6**	**46.1**	**302,814**	**23,862,626**
CONNECTICUT	338,082	2,872,315	3,668,020	6,878,417	4.9	41.8	53.3	11,000	6,889,417
MAINE	128,343	825,352	938,967	1,892,662	6.8	43.6	49.6	103,835	1,996,497
MASSACHUSETTS	561,631	4,863,964	5,062,332	10,487,927	5.4	46.4	48.3	1,699	10,489,626
NEW HAMPSHIRE	85,931	937,128	820,956	1,844,015	4.7	50.8	44.5	168,580	2,012,595
RHODE ISLAND	52,107 *	518,235 *	814,847 *	1,385,189 *	3.8 *	37.4 *	58.8 *	0 *	1,385,189 *
VERMONT	68,030	764,835	238,737	1,071,602	6.3	71.4	22.3	17,700	1,089,302
MID EAST	**3,422,642**	**32,450,642**	**41,176,113**	**77,049,397**	**6.7**	**37.7**	**55.6**	**1,481,071**	**78,530,468**
DELAWARE	98,648 *	822,053 *	302,308 *	1,223,009 *	8.1 *	67.2 *	24.7 *	119,697 *	1,342,706 *
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	112,873	0	661,124	773,997	14.6	0.0	85.4	0	773,997
MARYLAND	408,579	2,825,283	4,649,177	7,883,039	5.2	35.8	59.0	247,119	8,130,158
NEW JERSEY	386,539	5,297,159	9,023,655	14,707,353	2.6	36.0	61.4	128,927	14,836,280
NEW YORK	1,525,000	16,500,000	17,000,000	35,025,000	4.4	47.1	48.5	983,488 *	36,008,488 *
PENNSYLVANIA	891,003	7,006,147 *	9,539,850 *	17,437,000 *	5.1 *	40.2 *	54.7 *	1,840 *	17,438,840 *
SOUTHEAST	**7,679,721**	**44,937,417**	**32,627,183**	**85,244,320**	**9.8**	**55.6**	**34.6**	**7,004,307**	**92,248,627**
ALABAMA	469,540 *	2,853,116 *	1,201,822 *	4,524,478 *	10.4 *	63.1 *	26.6 *	1,016,355 *	5,540,833 *
ARKANSAS	233,389	1,773,064	833,071	2,839,524	8.2	62.4	29.3	281,333	3,120,857
FLORIDA	1,779,515	8,137,044	8,119,905	18,036,464	9.9	45.1	45.0	1,533,938	19,570,402
GEORGIA	931,597	6,247,046	5,882,326	13,060,969	7.1	47.8	45.0	878,281	13,939,250
KENTUCKY	489,988	2,883,553	1,388,411	4,761,952	10.3	60.6	29.2	7,184	4,769,136
LOUISIANA	665,486	2,598,174	2,032,568	5,296,228	12.6	49.1	38.4	594,697	5,890,925
MISSISSIPPI	472,049	1,670,426	947,299	3,089,774	15.3	54.1	30.7	151,556	3,241,330
NORTH CAROLINA	733,678 *	6,814,143 *	1,992,962 *	9,540,783 *	7.7 *	71.4 *	20.9 *	692,021 *	10,232,804 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	452,829 *	3,072,640 *	2,201,945 *	5,727,414 *	7.9 *	53.6 *	38.4 *	791,571 *	6,518,985 *
TENNESSEE	571,519	2,599,452	2,259,525	5,430,496	10.5	47.9	41.6	290,316	5,720,812
VIRGINIA	606,311 *	4,769,325 *	5,306,422 *	10,682,058 *	5.7 *	44.6 *	49.7 *	684,119 *	11,366,177 *
WEST VIRGINIA	273,820	1,519,434	460,926	2,254,180	12.1	67.4	20.4	82,936	2,337,116
GREAT LAKES	**4,354,950**	**33,214,864**	**29,660,767**	**67,230,581**	**6.2**	**51.8**	**42.0**	**5,346,875**	**72,577,456**
ILLINOIS	1,654,091 *	6,143,708 *	11,602,252 *	19,400,051 *	8.5 *	31.7 *	59.8 *	1,742,619 *	21,142,670 *
INDIANA	512,020 *	4,844,333 *	3,798,358 *	9,154,711 *	5.6 *	52.9 *	41.5 *	262,396 *	9,417,106 *
MICHIGAN	715,636 *	10,446,478 *	2,279,064 *	13,441,179 *	5.3 *	77.7 *	17.0 *	309,927 *	13,751,106 *
OHIO	1,000,000	7,200,000	8,500,000	16,700,000	6.0	43.1	50.9	1,890,000	18,590,000
WISCONSIN	473,204	4,580,345	3,481,092	8,534,641	5.5	53.7	40.8	1,141,934	9,676,575
PLAINS	**1,870,056**	**13,155,301**	**11,647,815**	**26,673,172**	**8.5**	**46.6**	**44.9**	**2,970,404**	**29,643,576**
IOWA	232,793	1,963,099	1,758,290	3,954,182	5.9	49.6	44.5	316,293	4,270,475
KANSAS	280,000	2,250,000	1,207,000	3,737,000	7.5	60.2	32.3	774,258	4,511,258
MINNESOTA	436,648	4,823,710	2,603,709	7,864,067	5.6	61.3	33.1	1,090,091	8,954,158
MISSOURI	575,885	2,632,071	4,221,104	7,429,060	7.8	35.4	56.8	666,995	8,096,055
NEBRASKA	125,343	853,967	1,073,474	2,052,784	6.1	41.6	52.3	26,170	2,078,954
NORTH DAKOTA	89,809	302,084	326,592	718,485	12.5	42.0	45.5	39,682	758,167
SOUTH DAKOTA	129,578	330,370	457,646	917,594	14.1	36.0	49.9	56,915	974,509
SOUTHWEST	**4,277,349**	**20,370,994**	**20,779,776**	**45,428,119**	**10.6**	**54.7**	**34.8**	**5,831,739**	**51,259,858**
ARIZONA	526,389	3,117,946	2,684,066	6,328,401	8.3	49.3	42.4	186,321	6,514,722
NEW MEXICO	320,318	1,828,411	317,114	2,465,843	13.0	74.1	12.9	119,054	2,584,897
OKLAHOMA	482,165	2,211,985	1,352,316	4,046,466	11.9	54.7	33.4	250,246	4,296,712
TEXAS	2,948,477	13,212,652	16,426,280	32,587,409	9.0	40.5	50.4	5,276,118	37,863,527
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	**883,490**	**5,987,113**	**5,442,096**	**12,312,699**	**8.3**	**51.3**	**40.4**	**503,493**	**12,816,192**
COLORADO	317,213 *	2,316,954 *	3,105,943 *	5,740,110 *	5.5 *	40.4 *	54.1 *	360,744 *	6,100,854 *
IDAHO	140,645	995,901	492,611	1,629,157	8.6	61.1	30.2	91,812	1,720,969
MONTANA	136,550	564,400	484,824	1,185,774	11.5	47.6	40.9	25,000	1,210,774
UTAH	215,082	1,669,858	978,718	2,863,658	7.5	58.3	34.2	937	2,864,595
WYOMING	74,000	440,000	380,000	894,000	8.3	49.2	42.5	25,000	919,000
FAR WEST	**6,718,573**	**41,595,873**	**21,927,493**	**70,241,938**	**9.0**	**60.2**	**30.8**	**4,286,858**	**74,528,796**
ALASKA	156,124	791,222	297,797	1,245,142	12.5	63.5	23.9	151,529	1,396,671
CALIFORNIA	5,152,262	30,457,223	15,977,632	51,587,117	10.0	59.0	31.0	2,000,000	53,587,117
HAWAII	170,696	1,680,900	31,277	1,882,873	9.1	89.3	1.7	6,686	1,889,559
NEVADA	141,008	745,684	1,727,122	2,613,814	5.4	28.5	66.1	816,097	3,429,911
OREGON	387,954	2,687,113	1,632,383	4,707,450	8.2	57.1	34.7	241,211	4,948,661
WASHINGTON	710,529	5,233,731	2,261,282	8,205,542	8.7	63.8	27.6	1,071,335	9,276,877

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUMMARY TABLE I. ESTIMATED REVENUE AND NONREVENUE RECEIPTS, 2002–03

REGION AND STATE	REVENUE RECEIPTS ('000s)				% OF REVENUE RECEIPTS			NONREVENUE RECEIPTS ('000s)	TOTAL RECEIPTS (COLS. 5 & 9) ('000s)
	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL & OTHERS	TOTAL	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL & OTHERS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50 STATES AND D.C.	**33,481,720**	**211,668,445**	**181,719,217**	**426,869,382**	**7.8**	**49.6**	**42.6**	**28,799,700**	**455,669,082**
NEW ENGLAND	**1,326,482**	**11,607,594**	**12,043,517**	**24,977,593**	**5.3**	**49.1**	**45.6**	**306,148**	**25,283,742**
CONNECTICUT	372,625 *	3,114,094 *	3,842,257 *	7,328,976 *	5.1 *	42.5 *	52.4 *	12,803 *	7,341,779 *
MAINE	128,343	893,220	958,625	1,980,188	6.5	45.1	48.4	103,835	2,084,023
MASSACHUSETTS	606,434 *	5,262,423 *	5,273,623 *	11,142,481 *	5.4 *	47.2 *	47.3 *	1,926 *	11,144,407 *
NEW HAMPSHIRE	90,734 *	989,505 *	866,840 *	1,947,079 *	4.7 *	50.8 *	44.5 *	169,000 *	2,116,079 *
RHODE ISLAND	56,913 *	545,275 *	851,498 *	1,453,686 *	3.9 *	37.5 *	58.6 *	0 *	1,453,686 *
VERMONT	71,432	803,077	250,674	1,125,183	6.3	71.4	22.3	18,585	1,143,768
MID EAST	**3,647,774**	**34,262,442**	**42,522,885**	**80,433,101**	**7.3**	**38.1**	**54.7**	**1,589,743**	**82,022,843**
DELAWARE	105,542	880,487	314,231	1,300,260	8.1	67.7	24.2	145,117	1,445,377
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	147,800	0 *	713,494	861,294	17.2	0.0	82.8	0	861,294
MARYLAND	505,869	2,943,596	4,723,466	8,172,931	6.2	36.0	57.8	293,485	8,466,416
NEW JERSEY	435,765 *	5,762,962 *	9,388,301 *	15,587,028 *	2.8 *	37.0 *	60.2 *	153,882 *	15,740,911 *
NEW YORK	1,550,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	36,550,000	4.2	47.9	47.9	923,959 *	37,473,959 *
PENNSYLVANIA	902,798 *	7,175,397 *	9,883,393 *	17,961,587 *	5.0 *	39.9 *	55.0 *	73,300 *	18,034,887 *
SOUTHEAST	**8,185,613**	**46,936,773**	**34,848,655**	**89,971,041**	**9.8**	**54.9**	**35.4**	**7,781,195**	**97,752,236**
ALABAMA	497,526 *	2,970,020 *	1,178,971 *	4,646,517 *	10.7 *	63.9 *	25.4 *	1,042,144 *	5,688,661 *
ARKANSAS	244,056	1,749,100	853,050	2,846,206	8.6	61.5	30.0	292,366	3,138,572
FLORIDA	2,019,056	8,244,860	8,619,685	18,883,601	10.7	43.7	45.6	2,534,526	21,418,127
GEORGIA	980,873 *	6,651,100 *	6,646,108 *	14,278,081 *	6.9 *	46.6 *	46.5 *	496,903 *	14,774,984 *
KENTUCKY	489,988	2,940,064	1,457,831	4,887,883	10.0	60.2	29.8	7,184	4,895,067
LOUISIANA	678,795	2,650,137	2,073,220	5,402,152	12.6	49.1	38.4	606,591	6,008,743
MISSISSIPPI	490,396 *	1,790,267 *	1,001,181 *	3,281,844 *	14.9 *	54.6 *	30.5 *	150,000 *	3,431,844 *
NORTH CAROLINA	773,708 *	7,231,497 *	2,038,480 *	10,043,686 *	7.7 *	72.0 *	20.3 *	784,377 *	10,828,063 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	488,281 *	3,352,875 *	2,358,999 *	6,200,155 *	7.9 *	54.1 *	38.0 *	756,118 *	6,956,273 *
TENNESSEE	582,949	2,651,441	2,304,716	5,539,106	10.5	47.9	41.6	296,122	5,835,228
VIRGINIA	652,813 *	5,113,635 *	5,529,774 *	11,296,222 *	5.8 *	45.3 *	49.0 *	706,095 *	12,002,317 *
WEST VIRGINIA	287,172	1,591,776	786,639	2,665,587	10.8	59.7	29.5	108,769	2,774,356
GREAT LAKES	**4,497,820**	**34,487,075**	**29,999,307**	**68,984,202**	**6.2**	**52.7**	**41.1**	**5,245,631**	**74,229,833**
ILLINOIS	1,803,527	6,451,025	11,839,115	20,093,667	9.0	32.1	58.9	1,524,921	21,618,588
INDIANA	546,940 *	5,125,374 *	4,003,221 *	9,675,535 *	5.7 *	53.0 *	41.4 *	262,683	9,938,218 *
MICHIGAN	606,816 *	10,677,908 *	1,767,903 *	13,052,627 *	4.6 *	81.8 *	13.5 *	312,297 *	13,364,924 *
OHIO	1,043,673 *	7,423,406 *	8,733,921 *	17,201,000 *	6.1 *	43.2 *	50.8 *	1,946,700	19,147,700 *
WISCONSIN	496,864	4,809,362	3,655,147	8,961,373	5.5	53.7	40.8	1,199,030	10,160,403
PLAINS	**1,985,819**	**14,796,442**	**11,112,423**	**27,894,684**	**8.7**	**48.2**	**43.1**	**2,823,003**	**30,717,686**
IOWA	236,285	1,992,545	1,784,664	4,013,494	5.9	49.6	44.5	200,000	4,213,494
KANSAS	310,000	2,300,000	1,250,000	3,860,000	8.0	59.6	32.4	774,000	4,634,000
MINNESOTA	467,213	6,210,521	1,674,000	8,351,734	5.6	74.4	20.0	1,100,992	9,452,726
MISSOURI	606,842 *	2,743,412 *	4,455,620 *	7,805,873 *	7.8 *	35.1 *	57.1 *	612,508 *	8,418,381 *
NEBRASKA	132,612	903,498	1,135,735	2,171,845	6.1	41.6	52.3	27,688	2,199,533
NORTH DAKOTA	94,301	308,361	339,542	742,204	12.7	41.5	45.7	38,909	781,113
SOUTH DAKOTA	138,566 *	338,106 *	472,862 *	949,533 *	14.6 *	35.6 *	49.8 *	68,906 *	1,018,439 *
SOUTHWEST	**4,712,359**	**22,198,272**	**22,096,781**	**49,007,412**	**10.8**	**55.6**	**33.7**	**5,908,345**	**54,915,757**
ARIZONA	604,275 *	3,405,653 *	2,806,976 *	6,816,904 *	8.9 *	50.0 *	41.2 *	171,501 *	6,988,405 *
NEW MEXICO	354,301	1,886,790	315,186	2,556,277	13.9	73.8	12.3	121,060	2,677,337
OKLAHOMA	482,714 *	2,493,178 *	1,348,339 *	4,324,230 *	11.2 *	57.7 *	31.2 *	239,666 *	4,563,896 *
TEXAS	3,271,069	14,412,652	17,626,280	35,310,001	9.3	40.8	49.9	5,376,118	40,686,119
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	**944,999**	**6,218,799**	**5,765,398**	**12,929,196**	**8.4**	**51.1**	**40.5**	**450,091**	**13,379,287**
COLORADO	345,662 *	2,429,361 *	3,316,213 *	6,091,236 *	5.7 *	39.9 *	54.4 *	361,000 *	6,452,236 *
IDAHO	150,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,650,000	9.1	60.6	30.3	50,000	1,700,000
MONTANA	139,281	575,688	494,520	1,209,489	11.5	47.6	40.9	25,000	1,234,489
UTAH	232,606 *	1,727,760 *	1,047,164 *	3,007,531 *	7.7 *	57.4 *	34.8 *	661 *	3,008,192 *
WYOMING	77,450	485,990	407,500	970,940	8.0	50.1	42.0	13,430	984,370
FAR WEST	**8,180,856**	**41,161,047**	**23,330,251**	**72,672,154**	**10.0**	**58.7**	**31.3**	**4,695,544**	**77,367,698**
ALASKA	158,016	800,925	301,510	1,260,451	12.5	63.5	23.9	153,753	1,414,204
CALIFORNIA	6,369,479	30,271,562	17,227,968	53,869,009	11.8	56.2	32.0	2,000,000	55,869,009
HAWAII	172,403	1,694,709	32,879	1,899,991	9.1	89.2	1.7	64,658	1,964,649
NEVADA	163,992	814,600	1,855,231 *	2,833,823	5.8	28.7	65.5	1,300,000	4,133,823
OREGON	442,467	2,176,561	1,550,764	4,169,792	10.6	52.2	37.2	345,252	4,515,044
WASHINGTON	874,499	5,402,690	2,361,899	8,639,088	10.1	62.5	27.3	831,881	9,470,969

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUMMARY TABLE J. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2001–02 (REVISED)

REGION AND STATE	TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS			CURRENT EXPENDITURES OTHER PROGRAMS	CAPITAL OUTLAY	INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBT	TOTAL OF COLUMNS 2, 5, 6, & 7
	AMOUNT ('000s)	PER STUDENT IN ADA	PER STUDENT IN ENR		('000s)	('000s)	('000s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50 STATES AND D.C.	**357,534,679**	**8,087**	**7,548**	**7,517,761**	**38,627,291**	**11,028,582**	**414,708,312**
NEW ENGLAND	**21,947,088**	**10,187**	**9,407**	**308,986**	**1,108,766**	**523,701**	**23,888,540**
CONNECTICUT	6,165,351	11,431	10,825	56,065	538,001	130,000	6,889,417
MAINE	1,815,598	9,529	8,831	14,897	130,325	35,677	1,996,497
MASSACHUSETTS	9,915,903	11,079	10,190	170,321	180,220	281,708	10,548,152
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,623,049	8,432 *	7,847 *	6,491	160,814	34,784	1,825,138
RHODE ISLAND	1,483,892 *	10,118 *	9,394 *	7,671 *	33,766 *	26,587 *	1,551,915 *
VERMONT	943,295	10,531 *	9,352	53,541	65,640	14,945	1,077,421
MID EAST	**69,247,553**	**10,885**	**10,215**	**1,713,008**	**3,886,175**	**1,417,028**	**76,263,764**
DELAWARE	1,117,539 *	10,166 *	9,677 *	16,750 *	104,615 *	14,928 *	1,253,832 *
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	957,816	15,281	13,993	7,086	175,363	0	1,140,265
MARYLAND	6,591,040	8,164	7,658	178,215	814,693	88,568	7,672,516
NEW JERSEY	14,580,604	11,458 *	10,869 *	112,342	247,329	254,241	15,194,516
NEW YORK	31,299,942 *	11,472 *	11,023 *	1,093,193 *	2,329,327 *	808,538 *	35,531,000
PENNSYLVANIA	14,700,612 *	8,771 *	8,070 *	305,421 *	214,848 *	250,753 *	15,471,635 *
SOUTHEAST	**73,372,277**	**6,970**	**6,503**	**1,379,270**	**9,929,365**	**1,564,069**	**86,244,980**
ALABAMA	3,784,258 *	5,419 *	5,210 *	33,745 *	690,621 *	159,786 *	4,668,410 *
ARKANSAS	2,532,864	6,025 *	5,651 *	15,953	451,434	45,258	3,045,509
FLORIDA	15,333,827	6,592	6,143	704,429	2,988,469	404,281	19,431,006
GEORGIA	11,506,205	8,395 *	7,824 *	54,495	1,489,110	174,614	13,224,424
KENTUCKY	4,471,411	7,763 *	7,085 *	52,509	250,851	87,419	4,862,190
LOUISIANA	4,790,534	7,055 *	6,560	33,497	626,122	104,605	5,554,758
MISSISSIPPI	2,692,068	5,828	5,469	8,349	277,092	66,228	3,043,737
NORTH CAROLINA	8,410,804 *	6,970 *	6,364 *	101,549 *	1,390,561 *	0 *	9,902,914 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,695,939 *	7,381 *	7,012 *	95,253 *	918,698 *	136,534 *	5,846,425 *
TENNESSEE	5,398,298	6,367	5,947	64,905	182,746	57,352	5,703,301
VIRGINIA	7,378,020 *	6,792 *	6,343 *	176,516 *	591,166 *	211,323 *	8,357,025 *
WEST VIRGINIA	2,378,049	9,056	8,426	38,070	72,494	116,668	2,605,281
GREAT LAKES	**61,178,727**	**8,950**	**8,186**	**1,378,054**	**5,629,455**	**2,810,429**	**70,996,665**
ILLINOIS	18,423,536 *	9,788 *	8,914 *	561,588 *	2,185,209 *	734,161 *	21,904,494 *
INDIANA	7,834,619 *	8,555 *	7,866 *	64,523 *	917,648 *	737,179 *	9,553,969 *
MICHIGAN	14,354,575 *	8,987 *	8,343 *	190,010 *	223,144 *	629,885 *	15,397,614 *
OHIO	13,000,000	7,881	7,204	440,000	1,400,000	300,000	15,140,000
WISCONSIN	7,565,996	9,539	8,604	121,933	903,455	409,204	9,000,588
PLAINS	**22,469,928**	**7,158**	**6,637**	**574,552**	**3,081,502**	**831,409**	**26,957,391**
IOWA	3,313,344	7,212 *	6,819	37,025	452,127	67,049	3,869,545
KANSAS	3,457,707	8,262	7,354	40,020	219,885	120,888	3,838,500
MINNESOTA	6,442,469	8,139 *	7,567 *	316,886	1,238,345	353,632	8,351,332
MISSOURI	6,016,723	7,395 *	6,759 *	153,326	828,740	210,527	7,209,316
NEBRASKA	1,932,974	7,336 *	6,811	6,325	181,256	51,151	2,171,706
NORTH DAKOTA	485,219 *	4,851 *	4,612 *	16,687 *	32,352 *	6,735 *	540,993 *
SOUTH DAKOTA	821,492	6,911 *	6,540 *	4,283	128,797	21,427	975,999
SOUTHWEST	**39,100,809**	**6,715**	**6,223**	**285,642**	**6,256,897**	**1,833,069**	**47,476,417**
ARIZONA	4,669,167 *	5,353 *	5,099 *	0 *	772,055 *	360,714 *	5,801,936 *
NEW MEXICO	2,145,846	7,450	6,705	6,109	209,068	35,287	2,396,310
OKLAHOMA	3,880,572	6,681 *	6,237 *	23,209	84,290	54,847	4,042,918
TEXAS	28,405,224	7,374	6,850	256,324	5,191,484	1,382,221	35,235,253
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	**10,815,101**	**7,341**	**6,800**	**133,133**	**1,379,116**	**395,424**	**12,722,773**
COLORADO	5,129,856 *	7,453 *	6,912 *	55,477 *	778,933 *	273,379 *	6,237,644 *
IDAHO	1,593,974	6,884 *	6,469 *	0	139,205	34,835	1,768,014
MONTANA	1,083,440	7,901	7,130	6,429	47,900	11,954	1,149,723
UTAH	2,233,165	4,989	4,674	68,369	329,217	67,437	2,698,188
WYOMING	774,666	9,478	8,813	2,858	83,861	7,819	869,204
FAR WEST	**59,403,197**	**8,219**	**7,412**	**1,745,116**	**7,356,016**	**1,653,454**	**70,157,782**
ALASKA	1,269,248	11,103	9,447	667	37,890	64,210	1,372,014
CALIFORNIA	43,326,516	7,324	7,055	1,634,859	4,800,000	962,093	50,723,468
HAWAII	1,356,918	7,969 *	7,353 *	37,142	48,012	40,194	1,482,266
NEVADA	2,073,989	6,507	5,813	10,242	724,782	154,279	2,963,292
OREGON	4,304,083	8,910	7,804	20,569	350,952	136,871	4,812,475
WASHINGTON	7,072,443	7,501	6,999	41,637	1,394,380	295,807	8,804,267

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUMMARY TABLE K. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2002–03

REGION AND STATE	TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS			CURRENT EXPENDITURE OTHER PROGRAMS	CAPITAL OUTLAY	INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBT	TOTAL OF COLUMNS 2, 5, 6, & 7
	AMOUNT ('000s)	PER STUDENT IN ADA	PER STUDENT IN ENR		('000s)	('000s)	('000s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50 STATES AND D.C.	374,362,768	8,383	7,833	7,709,873	41,441,152	11,868,584	435,382,377
NEW ENGLAND	23,190,774	10,740	9,878	337,398	1,249,671	573,309	25,351,152
CONNECTICUT	6,484,555 *	11,855 *	11,263 *	58,927 *	661,219 *	137,080 *	7,341,781 *
MAINE	1,898,119	10,085 *	9,318 *	15,687	131,421	38,796	2,084,023
MASSACHUSETTS	10,562,895	11,735 *	10,691 *	191,923	184,183	317,082	11,256,083
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,692,370 *	8,683 *	8,151 *	6,768 *	167,682 *	36,270 *	1,903,090 *
RHODE ISLAND	1,562,375 *	10,562	9,889	7,876 *	36,244 *	28,389 *	1,634,883 *
VERMONT	990,460	11,522 *	9,957 *	56,218	68,922	15,692	1,131,292
MID EAST	72,190,672	11,196	10,451	1,727,677	3,676,464	1,467,916	79,062,728
DELAWARE	1,194,166	10,869 *	10,270 *	17,109	127,765	15,622	1,354,662
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	901,760	15,132 *	13,355 *	6,441	222,111	0	1,130,312
MARYLAND	7,041,729	8,657 *	8,124 *	184,145	636,121	94,679	7,956,674
NEW JERSEY	15,180,651 *	11,643	11,119	125,387 *	297,677 *	261,695 *	15,865,410 *
NEW YORK	32,737,504 *	11,827 *	11,507 *	1,086,345 *	2,170,783 *	845,673 *	36,840,305 *
PENNSYLVANIA	15,134,861 *	9,047 *	8,329 *	308,250 *	222,007 *	250,247 *	15,915,365 *
SOUTHEAST	76,727,283	7,258	6,765	1,417,763	10,541,947	1,555,656	90,242,649
ALABAMA	3,910,142 *	5,646 *	5,418 *	27,791 *	805,008 *	172,149 *	4,915,090 *
ARKANSAS	2,577,424	6,148	5,789	17,011	544,620	47,301	3,186,356
FLORIDA	16,243,675	6,753 *	6,411 *	713,616	3,096,069	427,267	20,480,627
GEORGIA	12,323,991 *	8,858 *	8,238 *	42,964 *	1,562,221 *	186,858 *	14,116,034 *
KENTUCKY	4,605,553	7,953 *	7,322 *	52,509	250,851	87,419	4,996,332
LOUISIANA	4,886,344	7,326	6,698	34,167	638,645	106,697	5,665,853
MISSISSIPPI	2,862,422 *	6,226 *	5,822 *	8,477 *	292,234 *	74,809 *	3,237,942 *
NORTH CAROLINA	8,811,752 *	7,200 *	6,547 *	108,208 *	1,502,025 *	0 *	10,421,985 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,000,526 *	7,840 *	7,447 *	111,744 *	982,273 *	148,024 *	6,242,566 *
TENNESSEE	5,506,264	6,470 *	6,048 *	66,203	186,401	54,485	5,813,353
VIRGINIA	7,431,314 *	6,915 *	6,316 *	196,258 *	597,512 *	107,629 *	8,332,713 *
WEST VIRGINIA	2,567,875	9,757 *	9,119 *	38,816	84,088	143,018	2,833,797
GREAT LAKES	64,391,455	9,306	8,590	1,272,163	5,951,435	3,187,891	74,802,944
ILLINOIS	19,592,587	10,312 *	9,376 *	594,845	2,407,038	954,255	23,548,725
INDIANA	8,267,021 *	8,991 *	8,307 *	68,193 *	966,312 *	788,028 *	10,089,554 *
MICHIGAN	14,955,044 *	9,297	8,642	148,500 *	200,000 *	685,100 *	15,988,643 *
OHIO	13,632,507 *	8,338 *	7,611 *	332,595 *	1,429,457	330,844 *	15,725,403 *
WISCONSIN	7,944,296	9,594	9,015	128,030	948,628	429,664	9,450,618
PLAINS	23,335,142	7,455	6,904	614,167	3,236,213	834,102	28,019,623
IOWA	3,363,044	7,368 *	6,974 *	37,025	452,127	67,049	3,919,245
KANSAS	3,571,811	8,546 *	7,606 *	47,966	227,581	132,977	3,980,335
MINNESOTA	6,667,955	8,336	7,782	326,393	1,300,262	318,269	8,612,879
MISSOURI	6,328,366 *	7,770	7,078	173,866	889,453 *	232,616 *	7,624,300 *
NEBRASKA	2,045,087	7,839 *	7,203 *	6,692	191,769	54,118	2,297,666
NORTH DAKOTA	491,731 *	5,047	4,773	17,359 *	31,484 *	6,766 *	547,340 *
SOUTH DAKOTA	867,148 *	7,277 *	6,913 *	4,866 *	143,537 *	22,307 *	1,037,858 *
SOUTHWEST	41,546,018	6,990	6,503	330,443	6,545,526	2,031,869	50,453,855
ARIZONA	4,887,107 *	5,459	5,197	0 *	761,650 *	387,336 *	6,036,093 *
NEW MEXICO	2,193,749	7,594 *	6,834 *	8,256	230,441	36,471	2,468,917
OKLAHOMA	4,262,649 *	7,181	6,829	25,307 *	50,462 *	44,430 *	4,382,849 *
TEXAS	30,202,512	7,727 *	7,152 *	296,880	5,502,973	1,563,632	37,565,997
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	11,210,880	7,514	6,969	141,066	1,348,510	419,463	13,119,919
COLORADO	5,413,281 *	7,763 *	7,200 *	60,926 *	811,759 *	298,899 *	6,584,865 *
IDAHO	1,585,000	6,832 *	6,378 *	0	80,000	35,000	1,700,000
MONTANA	1,105,109	8,097	7,388	6,558	48,858	12,193	1,172,718
UTAH	2,329,967 *	5,218 *	4,847 *	70,716 *	313,336 *	66,571 *	2,780,590 *
WYOMING	777,523	9,659 *	9,030 *	2,866	94,557	6,800	881,746
FAR WEST	61,770,546	8,302	7,500	1,869,197	8,891,387	1,798,379	74,329,508
ALASKA	1,285,765	11,233 *	9,594 *	670	38,047	64,508	1,388,990
CALIFORNIA	45,232,699	7,523 *	7,237 *	1,711,141	4,800,000	1,010,198	52,754,038
HAWAII	1,370,487	8,080 *	7,455 *	37,513	48,492	40,596	1,497,088
NEVADA	2,239,908	6,644	6,062	10,959	1,275,421	198,423	3,724,711
OREGON	4,005,415	8,257 *	7,229 *	19,442	362,453 *	155,646 *	4,542,955
WASHINGTON	7,636,272	8,073 *	7,420 *	89,472	2,366,974	329,008	10,421,726

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

State Notes for Rankings and Estimates

The NEA recognizes that each state's department of education (DOE) has its own system of accounting and reporting for state executive and legislative branch purposes. As a result, it is not always possible to obtain completely comparable data for every state. For this reason, NEA Research encourages each state department of education to include any clarifying information that is necessary for a proper interpretation of the data supplied. In response, state education departments have provided the following clarifying and explanatory information.

ALABAMA: Data are not yet available to update 2000–01 or 2001–02. Our fiscal year does not begin until October 1. Updated fiscal year 1998–99 data and budgeted updates for 1999–2000 are made available for this report.

ALASKA: All of Alaska's staffing information is based on survey data reflecting staffing on October 1 of each year. Alaska DOE does not have a dynamic staffing database that reflects changes throughout the year.

CALIFORNIA: California has more than 500 schools that cannot be categorized as either "Elementary" or "Secondary." Therefore, "Elementary" personnel include teachers from elementary, middle, junior high, and special education schools, and teachers from county and district offices not assigned to a school site. "Secondary" personnel are deemed to include teachers from senior high, continuation, alternative, community day, juvenile hall/court, and K–12 schools.

The California legislature determines the amount of property taxes used to fund schools. Local school boards do not have authority to raise any revenue for district instructional programs.

The enrollment projections do not include ungraded enrollment.

COLORADO: 2001–02 are DOE estimates.

DELAWARE: The number of school districts does not include three state/local-supported charter schools in 1997–98, four in 1998–99, five in 1999–2000, and seven in 2000–01. Ten charter schools are in operation for 2001–02. For fiscal and reporting purposes, the state treats charter schools as if they were public school districts without geographic boundaries.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: DOE–provided data excludes charter schools.

GEORGIA: State revenue includes "on behalf" revenues (health insurance and retirement premiums) and "state schools" revenues.

Total current expenditure includes "on behalf" payments (health insurance and retirement premiums) and "state schools" expenditures.

HAWAII: Revenue and expenditure figures are DOE estimates because financial data were unavailable at the time of data collection requests.

INDIANA: Decline in the number of high school graduates may have been caused by a graduation qualifying exam beginning with the students expecting to graduate in 1999–2000.

IOWA: In theory, grand totals, local revenue, and other current expenditures used the same growth as in the combined budgets, although certain items are left unchanged. The balance of revenue growth is applied to state revenues, and the balance of expenditure growth is applied to current expenditures.

ILLINOIS: Salary data may include extra-duty pay. School districts report total salary as the amount reported to the Teacher Retirement System.

KANSAS: The Kansas State Board of Education includes in its average teacher salary three separate forms of compensation: base teaching salary, supplemental salary, and fringe benefits.

Kansas does not keep data on teacher gender breakdown or on the differences in salaries among "elementary" and "secondary" schools. For this report, the NEA has estimated the teacher gender breakdown and the difference in salaries using a formula acceptable to the Kansas DOE.

LOUISIANA: With the exception of salary data, the scope of Louisiana's data reported for 2001–02 and subsequent years is being expanded to encompass the public school agencies beyond our original 66 city/parish school districts. This revision will make NEA data more comparable with what we have historically reported to the National Center for Education Statistics.

Twenty-one additional public agencies, most of which are single school entities, have been added, giving a total of 87 school districts and operating school districts in place of the previous 66.

The category splits for these 87 are as follows:

66 City/Parish schools
Special School Districts (SSD1and SSD2)
Special Schools operated by the Louisiana
Board of Elementary & Secondary Education
(for Deaf, Visually Impaired, Special Ed)
2 Independently reported University LAB schools
12 Type 2 charter schools

For these categories:

1. SSD1 consists of a number of separate schools.

2. Schools operated by the Louisiana Department of Corrections are not included in the above school district total, because they are not operated through the Louisiana Department of Education.

For the span of 1997–98 through 2000–01, we have included corrections on number of classroom teachers and average salary of instructional staff. These adjustments reflect a combination of a correction of original data by the submitting school district and/or discovery that some employee categories not reportable within the NEA definition of Instructional Staff had been included within our original data (e.g., certain attendance employees, social workers, etc.).

The Louisiana average salaries for instructional staff and classroom teachers are calculated using all regular salaries and bonuses relating to the assigned duty or duties performed by each applicable employee. Overtime payments, stipends, and benefits are excluded.

Staff data submitted consist of school district employees in certificated positions, excluding (a) school district superintendents and assistant/deputy superintendents; (b) employees in attendance, welfare, health, and psychological services; and (c) instructional employees on sabbatical leave.

MAINE: 2001-02 high school graduate data. All 2002-03 data are estimates by the Maine DOE.

MASSACHUSETTS: The school district total includes 25 charter schools in 1998–99 and 34 in 1999–2000. Massachusetts DOE classroom teacher totals include data on classroom teachers that are not broken out by grade level.

MICHIGAN: The data in this report can be found at http://www.mde.state.mi.us.

The average salary of teachers is not an FTE-weighted average. The average salary is determined by taking the total salaries for all full-time K–12 instructional professional staff and dividing that figure by the number of full-time K–12 staff.

The Michigan Department of Education (MDE) does not collect elementary and secondary salaries or teacher counts based on gender for full-time equivalents. Added costs for instructors are broken down in the same ratio as students. Special Education, Compensatory Education, and other added needs are divided into proportions of 69.5 percent "elementary" and 30.5 percent "secondary." Vocational education teachers are all considered "secondary."

The MDE does not collect aggregate daily totals on attendance. A definition of "average daily attendance" (ADA) is written in Michigan state law as 92 percent of the total reported enrollment in Michigan's school districts.

The MDE's "elementary" enrollment was computed as K–6 and "secondary" enrollment as grades 7–12. Special education was divided into proportions of 69.5 percent "elementary" and 30.5 percent "secondary."

During fiscal 1994–95, 40 public school academies were established. They began operation in fiscal 1996–97. "School academies" are charter schools that for certain purposes are counted as school districts.

Legislation passed in 1994 changed the major source of revenue from local to state funds.

MINNESOTA: Short-term debt is included in the total current expenditure figure.

Minnesota's alternate-year teacher contract negotiations result in understated salaries for off years because, in the absence of accurate data, the school districts often report data from the prior year. Consequently, the Minnesota Department of Children, Families, and Learning no longer will supply salary estimates for off years. The NEA will submit its own estimates for these years.

The total school district data include 65 charter school districts.

MISSISSIPI: 2001–02 average daily attendance, average daily membership, and high school graduate data are DOE estimates. 2001–02 data for number of classroom teachers, salary, revenue, and expenditure data are also DOE estimates.

MISSOURI: 1999–2000 and 2000–01 revenue and expenditure figures are estimates prepared by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

NEBRASKA: The number of classroom teachers and the data on teacher salaries do not include substitute teachers. "Elementary" enrollment data are considered to comprise grades pre–K–6, and "secondary" enrollment data are for grades 7–12. Total number of classroom teachers consists of elementary (elementary and junior high/middle school and secondary (secondary).

NEVADA: Figures are from audit reports of Nevada's school districts. The 1999–2000 and 2000–01 figures are from the most currently filed official budgets of the 17 school districts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Fall enrollment data have been corrected in the NEA database to include the number of preschool children, which was excluded in the past.

NEW MEXICO: The average teacher salary is paid out of the operational fund and includes teachers paid with federal funds. The 2000–01 and 2001–02 data on high school graduates, revenues, and expenditures are estimates prepared by the State of New Mexico Department of Education.

From 2000–01 through 2001–02, total receipts exclude budgeted cash balances.

NORTH CAROLINA: DOE updates the prior year's data from December through February in preparing the annual report. Some data are not available at the time of NEA's data collection.

OHIO: The 1999–2000 average daily attendance, average daily membership, and current expenditure data, and the 2000–01 school district numbers, fall enrollment, revenue, and expenditure data are estimates prepared by the Ohio State Department of Education.

OREGON: Where applicable, "average teacher salary" includes the contract amount plus 6 percent for the employer portion of retirement contributions.

The number of instructional staff includes Regional Service District staff.

PENNSYLVANIA: The number of elementary classroom teachers includes all elementary teachers plus half of the specialized or K–12 classroom teachers, half of the special education teachers, and one-half of the speech correctionists.

The number of secondary classroom teachers includes all secondary teachers plus half of the specialized or K–12 classroom teachers, half of the special education teachers, and half of the speech correctionists.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The number of school districts includes two special districts established by the General Assembly.

ADA and ADM figures include kindergarten students reported at half-count.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Student enrollment numbers are not consistent with Common Core Data (CCD) nonfiscal data collections of the National Center for Education Statistics. CCD requires submission of all publicly funded districts, which in South Dakota would include Bureau of Indian Affairs schools and state schools (e.g., schools for the deaf or visually handicapped).

The number of other nonsupervisory instructional staff went down because the South Dakota DOE no longer collects information on the categories of other auxiliary instruction, program director, and program director assistant.

TENNESSEE: High school graduates are based on spring graduates only; data collection for summer has not been fully implemented at this time.

TEXAS: The number of districts is the total number of regular foundation school programs and special statutory districts. The 20 new charter schools, created in the 1997–98 school year, are not included.

The number of "elementary" students includes the number of students in early education through grade 6. The number of "secondary" students includes students in grades 7–12.

The revenue receipts data reflect a significant drop in nonrevenue receipts for 1999–2000—specifically, a decrease in the amount of bonds issued for that year. This decrease derives from the Instructional Facilities Allotment program, which provided debt-service payment assistance to school districts for new bonds issued only during school years 1997–98 and 1998–99.

VERMONT: Expenditures for food services are included in current expenditures.

Students who attend independent schools at public expense are not included in the student enrollment count. The expenditures associated with those students are likewise not included in current expenditures summaries.

Revenue data do not include revenues to run the state's board of education or department of education.

VIRGINIA: Total classroom teacher data were provided by the Virginia Department of Education. The NEA provided the estimated breakdown between elementary and secondary teachers.

WASHINGTON: The amount of interest on school debt does not include interest derived from capital projects funds. Student enrollments include high school students who are enrolled in community colleges and technical colleges.

Associated Student Body Fund revenues and expenditures are excluded from this report. Federal food reimbursements are not deducted from food service expenditures.

References

Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. 2002. Regional Accounts Data, Annual State Personal Income. March. Retrieved September 2002, from http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi Washington, D.C.: The Bureau.

National Education Association (NEA). 2003. Estimates of School Statistics Database (1970–2003). Washington, D.C.: The Association.

Sales and Marketing Management. 2000. *Survey of Buying Power.* New York: Author.

U.S. Census Bureau. 1991. *Statistical Abstract of the United States.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

————. 1997. *Statistical Abstract of the United States; 1997.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office. Retrieved March 2003, from http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-us.html

————. 1999. Federal, State, and Local Governments: State and Local Government Finances. 1999 Data. Retrieved March 2003, from http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html

————. 2000. Federal, State, and Local Governments: 2000 State Government Finance Data. Retrieved April 2003, from http://www.census.gov/govs/www/state00.html

————. 2001. *Statistical Abstract of the United States; 2001.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office. Retrieved March 2003, from http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/01statab/pop.pdf

————. 2002a. *Statistical Abstract of the United States; 2002.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office. Retrieved March 2003, from http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-02.html

————. 2002b. Federal, State, and Local Governments: State and Local Government Employment and Payroll Data. March 2000. Retrieved March 2003, from http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/00stlus.txt http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/00emppub.pdf

Rankings of the States 2002

Framework for Developing State Profiles and Comparisons

NEA Research
117

Ranking the States in Your Geographical Region/Area

(Use this sheet and the data in this publication to rank the states in your geographical region or area of interest.)

Table:_____

Rank	State Abbreviation I	Data
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

Table:_____

Rank	State Abbreviation I	Data
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

Framework for State School Finance Profile

(To obtain your state profile, fill in the blanks with the appropriate *Rankings* data.)

State: _____

	Rank	*State*	*U.S.*	*Table*
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Resident population in 2000 (in thousands)	__	__,___	281,422	(A-1)
Percent age 5 to 17	__	__.__ %	18.9%	(A-6)
Percent age 18 to 64	__	__.__ %	61.9%	(A-8)
Percent age 65 and over	__	__.__ %	12.4%	(A-9)
ECONOMY				
Personal income in 2000				
Total (in millions)	__	$ __,___,___	$8,398,796	(D-1)
Per capita	__	$__,___	$29,770	(D-3)
As % of national average	__	___.__ %	100.0%	(D-4)
Per pupil in ENR	__	$ __,___,___	$180,316	(D-7)
Per pupil in ADA	__	$ __,___,___	$193,551	(D-8)
GOVERNMENT REVENUE				
State and local general revenue from own sources in 1998–99				
Per capita	__	$__,___	$5,139	(E-1)
Per $1,000 of personal income in 1999	__	___	$150	(E-2)
State and local tax revenue in 1998–99				
Per capita	__	$__,___	$2,922	(E-3)
Per $1,000 of personal income in 1999	__	___	$105	(E-4)
Tax revenue by major source				
		Per capita		
Local property tax in 1998–99	__	$__,___	$817	(E-6)
State individual income tax in 1999–2000	__	___	$693	(E-12)
State general sales tax in 1999–2000	__	___	$621	(E-13)
		Per $1,000 of personal income		
State and local property tax in 1999	__	$__	$31	(E-8)
State individual income tax in 2000	__	__	$23	(E-14)
State general sales tax in 2000	__	__	$21	(E-15)

Framework for State School Finance Profile (cont.)

	Rank	*State*	*U.S.*	*Table*
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE				
State and local general expenditures in 1998–99				
Per capita	– –	$ _ _,_ _ _	$5,012	(G-3)
Per $1,000 of personal income in 1999	– –	_ _ _	$180	(G-4)
State and local expenditures by major function in 1998–99, per capita				
Local public schools	– –	$ _,_ _ _	$1,218	(H-8)
Public welfare	– –	_ _ _	$771	(G-5)
Health and hospitals	– –	_ _ _	$428	(G-6)
Police and fire protection	– –	_ _ _	$267	(G-7)
Corrections	– –	_ _ _	$163	(G-8)
Highways	– –	_,_ _ _	$333	(G-9)
SCHOOL FINANCE EFFORT				
School revenue in 1999–2000				
Per $1,000 of personal income in 2000	– –	$ _ _	$44	(F-5)
SCHOOL FINANCES FOR CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR				
School revenue in 2001–02				
Per pupil in ENR	– –	$ _,_ _ _	$8,608	(F-2)
Per pupil in ADA	– –	$ _,_ _ _	$9,223	(F-4)
Percent of total from				
Local	– –	_ _._ %	42.9%	(F-8)
State	– –	_ _._ %	49.7%	(F-10)
School expenditures in 2001–02				
Per pupil in ENR	– –	$ _,_ _ _	$7,548	(H-11)
Per pupil in ADA	– –	$ _,_ _ _	$8,087	(H-16)

Source: *Ranking of the States, 2002*

Estimates of School Statistics 2003

Framework for Developing State Statistical Highlights of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

NEA Research

105

Framework for State Statistical Highlights of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 2001–02 and 2002–03 Estimates

(To obtain the state highlights, fill in the blanks with the appropriate *Estimates* data referred to by table numbers in parenthesis)

State: _____

	School Year 2002–03	2001–02	Change Amount	Percent
BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS *(Summary Table A)*				
Total school districts	–'–––	–'–––	––	–.–
Operating school districts	–'–––	–'–––	––	–.–
Nonoperating school districts	–––	–––	––	–.–
PUPIL ENROLLMENT *(Summary Table B)*				
Fall — Total	–'–––'–––	–'–––'–––	––'–––	–.–
Elementary	–'–––'–––	–'–––'–––	––'–––	–.–
Secondary	–'–––'–––	–'–––'–––	––'–––	–.–
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE *(Summary Tables C & D)*	–'–––'–––	–'–––'–––	–––'–––	–.–
AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP *(Summary Tables C & D)*	–'–––'–––	–'–––'–––	–––'–––	–.–
NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES *(Summary Tables C & D)*	–––'–––	–––'–––	–––'–––	–.–
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF *(Summary Tables E & F)*				
Classroom teachers	–––'–––	–––'–––	–––'–––	–.–
Total	–––'–––	–––'–––	–––'–––	–.–
Elementary School	–––'–––	–––'–––	–––'–––	–.–
Secondary School	–––'–––	–––'–––	–––'–––	–.–
Men teachers	–––'–––	–––'–––	–––'–––	–.–
Women teachers	–––'–––	–––'–––	–––'–––	–.–
Other instructional staff				
Nonsupervisory instructional staff	–––'–––	–––'–––	–––'–––	–.–
Principals and supervisors	–––'–––	–––'–––	–––'–––	–.–

Framework for State Statistical Highlights (cont.)

	School Year 2002–03	2001–02	Change Amount	Percent
AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES *(Summary Table G)*				
Instructional staff				
All classroom teachers	--,---	--,---	-,---	-.-
Elementary school teachers	--,---	--,---	-,---	-.-
	--,---	--,---	-,---	-.-
RECEIPTS (in thousands of dollars) *(Summary Tables H & I)*				
Total revenue and nonrevenue receipts				
Revenue receipts by source	--,---,---	-,---,---	---,---	-.-
Total	-,---,---	-,---,---	--,---	-.-
Federal	-,---,---	-,---,---	--,---	-.-
State	--,---,---	-,---,---	---,---	-.-
Local & other	--,---,---	-,---,---	---,---	-.-
Nonrevenue receipts	-,---,---	-,---,---	--,---	-.-
EXPENDITURES (in thousands of dollars) *(Summary Tables J & K)*				
Total expenditures	--,---,---	-,---,---	---,---	-.-
Current expenditures for elem. and sec. schools	-,---,---	-,---,---	---,---	-.-
Current expenditures for other programs (community services, community colleges, adult education, etc.) when operated by local school districts	-,---,---	-,---,---	---,---	-.-
Capital outlay	-,---,---	-,---,---	---,---	-.-
Interest on school debt	---,---	---,---	---,---	-.-
CURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL *(Summary Tables J & K)*	---,---	---,---	---,---	-.-
In average daily attendance	-,---	-,---	---	-.-
In fall enrollment	-,---	-,---	---	-.-

Clip and send

NEA *Rankings & Estimates*
User Feedback Form

Spring 2003

As an NEA *Rankings & Estimates* report user, you can help us to enhance *Rankings & Estimates* products and services by providing us with input on the following brief questions. Thanks!

1. How do you typically use the data presented in *Rankings*?

_____

_____

_____

2. What sections, tables are most useful for you?

_____

_____

_____

3. How often do you use data from the *Rankings* book?

Never	❑
Once a year	❑
2–3 times a year	❑
4–6 times a year	❑
Greater than 6 times a year, or	❑
All the time	❑

4. Please tell us your job title, position, or role that requires your use of *Rankings* data.

_____

_____

_____

5. Please tell us approximately how many years you have been using *Rankings* data? _____

Name: _____ Email: _____

Organization: _____

Thanks again!
Please fax this form to NEA Research (202) 822-7431 or mail to:
NEA *Rankings & Estimates* Team– NEA Research
1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-3290

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

nea
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Research
1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-3290
www.nea.org

Great Public Schools for Every Child

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

ERIC®

REPRODUCTION RELEASE

(Specific Document)

I. DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION:

Title: Rankings & Estimates: Rankings of the States 2003 and Estimates of School Statistics 2003

Author(s): National Education Association

Corporate Source:

Publication Date: Serial / updated spring & fall

II. REPRODUCTION RELEASE:

In order to disseminate as widely as possible timely and significant materials of interest to the educational community, documents announced in the monthly abstract journal of the ERIC system, *Resources in Education* (RIE), are usually made available to users in microfiche, reproduced paper copy, and electronic media, and sold through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). Credit is given to the source of each document, and, if reproduction release is granted, one of the following notices is affixed to the document.

If permission is granted to reproduce and disseminate the identified document, please CHECK ONE of the following three options and sign at the bottom of the page.

The sample sticker shown below will be affixed to all Level 1 documents

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Sample

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

1

Level 1

☒

Check here for Level 1 release, permitting reproduction and dissemination in microfiche or other ERIC archival media (e.g., electronic) and paper copy.

The sample sticker shown below will be affixed to all Level 2A documents

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE, AND IN ELECTRONIC MEDIA FOR ERIC COLLECTION SUBSCRIBERS ONLY, HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Sample

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

2A

Level 2A

☐

Check here for Level 2A release, permitting reproduction and dissemination in microfiche and in electronic media for ERIC archival collection subscribers only

The sample sticker shown below will be affixed to all Level 2B documents

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Sample

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

2B

Level 2B

☐

Check here for Level 2B release, permitting reproduction and dissemination in microfiche only

Documents will be processed as indicated provided reproduction quality permits.
If permission to reproduce is granted, but no box is checked, documents will be processed at Level 1.

I hereby grant to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) nonexclusive permission to reproduce and disseminate this document as indicated above. Reproduction from the ERIC microfiche or electronic media by persons other than ERIC employees and its system contractors requires permission from the copyright holder. Exception is made for non-profit reproduction by libraries and other service agencies to satisfy information needs of educators in response to discrete inquiries.

Sign here, → please

Signature:	Printed Name/Position/Title: Chris Findlay, Editor
Organization/Address: National Education Association 1201 16th St. NW, Rm. 610 Washington, DC 20036	Telephone: 202-833-2403 FAX: 202-833-2697
	E-Mail Address: cfindlay@nea.org Date: 10/8/03

(over)

III. DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY INFORMATION (FROM NON-ERIC SOURCE):

If permission to reproduce is not granted to ERIC, *or*, if you wish ERIC to cite the availability of the document from another source, please provide the following information regarding the availability of the document. (ERIC will not announce a document unless it is publicly available, and a dependable source can be specified. Contributors should also be aware that ERIC selection criteria are significantly more stringent for documents that cannot be made available through EDRS.)

Publisher/Distributor:
Address:
Price:

IV. REFERRAL OF ERIC TO COPYRIGHT/REPRODUCTION RIGHTS HOLDER:

If the right to grant this reproduction release is held by someone other than the addressee, please provide the appropriate name and address:

Name:
Address:

V. WHERE TO SEND THIS FORM:

Send this form to the following ERIC Clearinghouse:

ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education
Box 40, Teachers College, Columbia University
New York, NY 10027

Telephone: 212-678-3433
Toll Free: 800-601-4868
Fax: 212-678-4012

WWW: http://eric-web.tc.columbia.edu

However, if solicited by the ERIC Facility, or if making an unsolicited contribution to ERIC, return this form (and the document being contributed) to:

ERIC Processing and Reference Facility
4483-A Forbes Boulevard
Lanham, Maryland 20706

Telephone: 301-552-4200
Toll Free: 800-799-3742
FAX: 301-552-4700
e-mail: ericfac@inet.ed.gov
WWW: http://ericfac.piccard.csc.com

EFF-088 (Rev. 2/2000)